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HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Volume 11, Issue 1, January 1988

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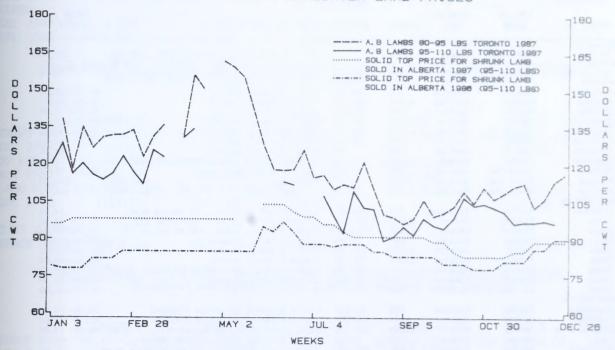


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MARKET REPORT

WEEKLY AVERAGE SLAUGHTER LAMB PRICES



NOTE: NO OR INSUFFICIENT SALES FOR CERTAIN WEEKS IN TORONTO

Slaughter lambs at Lambco, Innisfail, traded at \$86 - \$89 per cwt throughout the month of December. For the first time in over a year, current slaughter lamb prices are lower than year-ago prices. Lambco price range for the first week of 1988 was \$90 - \$93 per cwt, compared to \$93 - \$96 per cwt for the first week of 1987. Seasonally reduced marketings should result in steady to slightly increasing slaughter lamb prices in early 1988.

Preliminary slaughter figures for Lambco indicate a 1987 kill of 69,653 head, down 13 per cent from 1986. Slaughter levels for 1988 are projected to increase slightly, due to an increase in herd size in Alberta.

Toronto market lamb prices held steady in December, but were down about \$10 per cwt from year-ago levels. New crop lambs (50 - 60 lb weight) sold between \$180 - \$264 per cwt in Toronto during the last week of 1987 and the first week of 1988. The Toronto market is a "thin" market (low and erratic volumes), and therefore prices quoted for that market are not as meaningful as prices from larger markets.

MARKET

** REPRESENTATIVE LIVE SALES **
DECEMBER 11, 1987

				DECEMBER	11, 1987		
AREA	TYPE OF SHEEP	TYPE OF SALE	NUMBER	WEIGHT	WEIGHING CONDITIONS	PRICE (\$/cwt	
NORTHWEST							-
Oregon SOUTHWEST	Stock Ewe	Direct	4,000		2-6 year old, bred, Idaho origin (per hd.)	1	25.00
California	Feedlot	Direct	400	105-125	Choice & prime, wooled, double dressed		73.00
MOUNTAIN							
Montana	Feeder	Auction	800	50- 80	Choice & fancy, wooled	90.50-1	00.00
Montana	Feeder	Auction	1,000	80- 90	Choice & fancy, wooled	93.00-	95.75
Montana	Feeder	Auction	400	90-100	Choice & fancy, wooled	75.50-	77.00
Colorado	Feeder	Auction	300	56- 76	Choice & fancy, wooled	92.00-1	02.00
Colorado	Feeder	Auction	250	80- 87	Choice & fancy, wooled	89.00-	94.50
Colorado	Feeder	Auction	200	90- 94	Choice & fancy, wooled	86.00-	88.00
Colorado	Feeder	Auction	280	90	Choice & fancy, wooled	1	80.25
Colorado	Feeder	Direct	450	110	Choice & fancy, wooled, FOB overnight		71.55
Montana	Stock Ewe	Auction	500	110-150	Short term to broken mouth	20.00- 3	35.00
Montana	Stock Ewe	Auction	100		Yearlings (per hd.)	1:	20.00
Montana	Stock Ewe	Auction	100		2-4 year olds (per hd.)		15.00
SOUTH CENTRAL					(10. 10.)	_	
Oklahoma	Spring	Tele-auc.	800	100-125	30 cents off @ 1201bs., \$2 wooled disc.		74.50
Texas	Feedlot	Direct	5,000	105-125	30 cents off @ 1201bs., guarantee 51%	70.00-	
Texas	Feedlot	Direct	1,000	100-105	Choice & prime, shorn, FOB 4% shrink	75.00-	
Texas	Feeder	Auction	350	40- 60		105.00-1	
Texas	Feeder	Auction	1,200	60- 70		100.00-1	
Texas	Feeder	Auction	1,300	70- 80	Choice & fancy, wooled	90.00-1	
Texas	Feeder	Auction	800	80- 90	Choice & fancy, wooled	85.00-	
Texas	Feeder	Auction	600	90-100	Choice & fancy, wooled	80.00-	
Texas	S1. Ewe	Auction	300	30 200	Utility	31.00-	
NORTH CENTRAL		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,					
Minnesota	Spring	Auction	500	95-120	Choice & fancy, \$2 wooled discount	70.00-	74.00
Minnesota	Spring	Auction	400	120-135	Choice & fancy, \$2 wooled discount	68.00-	
Iowa-S. Minn	Spring	Direct	2,600	105-135	20-40 cents slide, \$2 wooled disc., FOB 4%		
Iowa S. Film	Spring	Direct	400	128	Choice & prime, shorn, FOB 4% shrink		69.80
Wisconsin	Spring	Computer	1,000	100-125	30 cents off @ 1201bs., \$2 wooled/buck disc.		75.00
Minnesota	Feedlot	Computer	400	115-135	30 cents off @ 1251bs., No. 1 pelts, 3% shr.		74.00
N. Dakota	Spring	Computer	411	115-135	20 cents off @ 1201bs., \$2 wooled/buck disc.		74.00
Missouri	Spring	Tele-auc.		110-120	Choice & prime wooled, FOB 4% shrink		73.50
Nebraska	Feeder	Direct	550	78	Choice & fancy, wooled, delivered		96.76
N. Dakota	Feeder	Direct	500	85	Choice & fancy, wooled, FOB overnight		90.00
EASTERN	reeuer	Direct	500	93	choice a rancy, woored, rob overnight		50.00
	Conina	Computer	990	05 120	Chairs & Garage world		72.25
Virginia	Spring	Computer	880	95-120	Choice & fancy, wooled		
Virginia	Spring	Auction	500	95-120	Choice & prime, wooled	62.00-	
Michigan	Spring	Auction	700	100-125	Choice & prime, \$2 wooled & buck discount	70.00-	
Michigan	Feeder	Auction	450	70- 90	Choice & fancy, wooled	75.00-	
Michigan	S1. Ewe	Auction	150		Cull to good	20.00-	30.00

** WOOL UPDATE **

Not much going on in the domestic wool market. A bit of feedlot wool is moving. Quoted prices this week are 90-92 cents on 58/60's, 95 on 60/62's and \$1.00 on 62/64's. Other than the feedlot wool wool available, very little 12 month wool remains unsold. Some 12 month wool in the Midwest may be available in December as shearing increases seasonally in this area.

In South Africa, prices for 20 and 25 micron fleece and locks were up to 2.5 percent higher, 21 micron fleeces were up to 4 percent higher while 22, 23 and 24 micron fleeces were 1 percent higher and lamb wool was unchanged. 96 percent of the 21,392 bales offered were sold with widespread competition.

Australian auctions were firm this week with fairly active trade with Japan the principle buyer. New Zealand auctions were steady to 2 cents lower in U.S. dollar terms.

AUSTRALIAN ASKING PRICES EX-CHARLESTON
(cents per pound, duty included)

	(cents	per pouriu,	ducy include	eu)	
M	ticron	Price	Micron	Price	
	20	572	26	233	
	21	415	27	231	
	22	352	28	229	
-	23	320	29	225	
	24	374	30	224	
	25	238			

	PRICE RAI	IGE AND VOLUMES	FOR GOOD LAME	S 95-110 LBS	AT LAMBCO	
CURRENT MON	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	MONTHLY SUMMARY
DEC 1987	86.00-89.00	86.00-89.00	86.00-89.00	86.00-89.00	86.00-89.00	86.00-89.00
NOV 1987 YR AGO MON	80.00-83.00	80.00-83.00	82.00-85.00	82.00-85.00		81.00-84.00
DEC 1986 VOLUMES	83.00-86.00	83.00-86.00	87.00-90.00	87.00-90.00		85.00-88.00
DEC 1987 DEC 1986	1,534 1,231	1,834 1,405	1,362 1,556	1,094 835	996	6,820 5,027

PRICE RANGE AND VOLUMES FOR GOOD LAMBS 95-110 LBS AT TORONTO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS (With Weighted average price in brackets beneath each range)

1						
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	MONTHLY SUMMARY
CURRENT MON	90.00-104.00	97.00-120.00	90.00-104.00	N.E.P.	102.00-111.00	100.26
DEC 1987	(96.91)	(97.51)	(96.48)		(109.95)	
LAST MON	96.00-109.00	95.00-110.00	90.00-105.00	95.00-113.00		100.16
NOV 1987	(102.75)	(100.99)	(96.30)	(96.92)		
YR AGO MON	105.00-117.00	98.00-107.00	100.00-124.00	N.E.P.	118.00-123.00	110.24
DEC 1986	(111.77)	(102.26)	(107.43)		(120.12)	
DEC/87 VOLUM	ES 97	64	72		80	313
AVERAGE WEIG	HT 100.6 lb	102.0 lb	101.6 lb	lb	104.7 lb 1	02.17 lb

PRICE RANGE AND VOLUMES FOR GOOD LAMBS 80-95 LBS TORONTO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS (Weighted average price in brackets beneath each range)

						MONTHLY
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	SUMMARY
CURRENT MON	90.00-110.00	97.00-120.00	97.00-135.00	109.00-125.00	110.00-134.00	108.92
DEC 1987	(102.84)	(106.27)	(113.29)	(116.20)	(120.44)	
LAST MON	100.00-113.00	92.00-119.00	100.00-112.00	102.00-122.00		109.81
NOV 1987	(106.29)	(108.60)	(111.40)	(112.60)		
YR AGO MON	111.00-126.00	101.00-123.00	101.00-122.00	106.00-123.00	N.E.P.	105.02
DEC 1986	(117.35)	(110.59)	(110.58)	(108.23)		
		0.40	0.40	205		
DEC/87 VOLUM		248	243	107	39	903
AVERAGE WEIGH	HT 87.7 lb	88 lb	86.8 lb	85.7 lb	86.4 lb	87.24 lb

Prices quoted for 95-110 lb lambs are bid prices at Lambco and auction prices at Toronto Public Stockyards for good quality lambs. The lower end of the Alberta price range reflects bids for short haul or unshrunk lambs while the upper end of the range represents bids for long haul or shrunk lambs. Producers delivering to the Toronto Public Stockyards pay commission and yardage fees for each animal sold. Producers delivering to Lambco pay \$1/head checkoff to the Alberta Sheep and Wool Commission.

The Toronto auction price is from the Special Sheep and Lamb Sale held on Monday each week.

N.E.P. - No established price

Ron Gietz, Market Economist Market Analysis Branch Phone: (403) 427-4002 January 6, 1988



1988

January 21

North-Central Sheep Sales. Fat and Feeder Lambs. Edmonton Public Stockyards. Deadline for sheep deliveries at all sales is 9:00 A.M. For additional information contact Bob Shopland, Edmonton, at 455-2287 or Bruce McGhan, Calmar at 985-3744.

January 22

Blindman Valley Sheep Producers Association meeting. 7:30 P.M. at Ian Clark's, Bentley, 748-2624. "Are you making money - How can you make more?" Are the sheep keeping you from owning your farm or are you subsidizing your sheep?

January 30

Monthly Sheep and Goat Sale at Camrose Auction Market, 672-4496, Camrose at 3:00 P.M. For further information contact S. Spahic, Box 89, Hay Lakes, TOB 1WO, phone 878-3784.

February 17

Entry date for the Ram Test Station. You are invited to enter ram lambs into this year's station test. As soon as you have decided to enter rams into this year's station test, please contact Station Manager, Cathy Gallivan (948-8517) so the pre-entry veterinary inspection can be arranged where required.

February 18

North-Central Sheep Sales. Fat and Feeder Lambs. Edmonton Public Stockyards. Deadline for sheep deliveries at all sales is 9:00 A.M. For additional information contact Bob Shopland, Edmonton, at 455-2287 or Bruce McChan, Calmar at 985-3744.

February 27

Monthly Sheep and Goat Sale at Camrose Auction Market, 672-4496, Camrose at 3:00 P.M. For further information contact S. Spahic, Box 89, Hay Lakes, TOB 1WO, phone 878-3784.

March 2

Entry date for the Ram Test Station. You are invited to enter ram lambs into this year's station test. As soon as you have decided to enter rams into this year's station test, please contact Station Manager, Cathy Gallivan (948-8517) so the pre-entry veterinary inspection can be arranged where required.

March 16

Entry date for the Ram Test Station. You are invited to enter ram lambs into this year's station test. As soon as you have decided to enter rams into this year's station test, please contact Station Manager, Cathy Gallivan (948-8517) so the pre-entry veterinary inspection can be arranged where required.

March 17

North-Central Sheep Sales. Fat and Feeder Lambs. Edmonton Public Stockyards. Deadline for sheep deliveries at all sales is 9:00 A.M. For additional information contact Bob Shopland, Edmonton, at 455-2287 or Bruce McGhan, Calmar at 985-3744.

March 26

March 30

Monthly Sheep and Goat Sale at Camrose Auction Market, 672-4496, Camrose at 3:00 P.M. For further information contact S. Spahic, Box 89, Hay Lakes, TOB 1WO, phone 878-3784.

Entry date for the Ram Test Station. You are invited to enter ram lambs into this year's station test. As soon as you have decided to enter rams into this year's station test, please contact Station Manager, Cathy Gallivan (948-8517) so the pre-entry veterinary inspection can be arranged where required.

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SPIDER SYNDROME

Cathy Gallivan Sheep Specialist Airdrie

What is spider syndrome?

Spider syndrome is a crippling birth defect of Suffolk sheep. Lambs are born with deformed skeletons. The most common deformity is an extreme outward bending of the front legs. Other symptoms include deformed rear legs, crooked spines, deformed rib cages, and marked roman noses. Animals are often extremely long legged with little body capacity. They grow slowly and suffer a general degeneration of skeletal muscle. Affected animals appear to be susceptible to bone fractures and infectious diseases, and subsequently have a high death rate.

Is it easy to tell a spider lamb when they are born?

Some lambs appear normal but "extreme" at birth. They may show a disproportionate body/leg ratio, long necks, roman noses, and a depression in the sternum or breastbone which can be felt. More obvious signs of the condition will develop by the time the lamb is one month old.

What's the best way to be sure if a lamb is a spider lamb?

X-rays of the elbows of lambs can provide the <u>only</u> definite diagnosis of spider syndrome. These x-rays will reveal multiple islands or sites of bone deposition throughout the cartilage and bone with no uniform direction or pattern.

Is spider syndrome found only in Suffolk sheep?

In the U.S., the syndrome has been positively identified (ie using x-rays) in Suffolks and in Hampshires. In Ontario and Alberta, spider syndrome has been positively identified in Suffolks. Spider syndrome has never been positively diagnosed in any other breeds. It is, however, often confused with AGH (arthrogryposis hydrocephalus) syndrome, a disease which is found in all breeds of sheep. Lambs with AGH syndrome have immovable joints and a corkscrew twist in the spine at birth. They have little or no functional brain tissue and are usually dead at birth or shortly after. AGH syndrome is caused by an insect borne virus which affects ewes in early pregnancy or by consumption of toxic plants.

What causes spider syndrome?

Researchers have concluded that spider syndrome is an inherited condition. It is not caused by any aspect of the animal's environment such as feed, drugs, etc. This conclusion is supported by the following evidence:

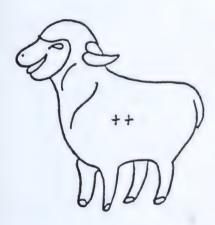
- Spider lambs have been born as twins to normal lambs. If the condition was due to an environmental effect, both lambs should have been spider lambs.
- In flocks using several rams, certain rams produce spider lambs while others do not.
- 3. Inbreeding increases the frequency of spider syndrome.
- In flocks with more than one breed of sheep, only the sheep with Suffolk breeding give birth to spider lambs.

How is it inherited?

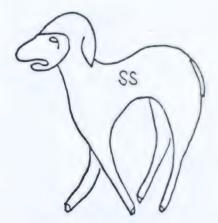
Researchers have further concluded that the spider syndrome is caused by a recessive trait, ie. an animal can carry spider syndrome and transfer it to its offspring without actually showing the condition itself. This animal is known as a "carrier". If this situation sounds familiar, it's probably because spider syndrome is inherited in exactly the same way as is the dwarf condition in cattle.

All animals have some traits which are controlled by a single pair of genes, such as coat color (red versus black) in Holstein cattle and horns (horned versus polled) in Hereford cattle. One gene in the pair is inherited from the father of the animal and the other gene of the same pair is inherited from the mother of the animal. We can us a "+" sign to denote the normal condition and an "S" to denote the spider condition.

FIGURE I GENETIC MAKEUP (GENOTYPE) OF NORMAL, SPIDER AND CARRIER LAMBS

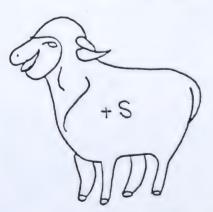


Normal sheep has two normal genes
- one from sire, one from dam



Spider lamb has two spider genes
- one from sire, one from dam

What about a sheep with one normal and one spider gene?



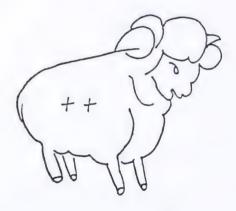
- it looks normal, because the normal gene is "dominant" and the spider gene is "recessive".

FIGURE II WHEN TWO NORMAL ANIMALS ARE MATED

NORMAL NON-CARRIER RAM

BRED TO

NORMAL NON-CARRIER EWE



() + +) MM

Ram has 2 normal (+) genes - all of his sperm cells will carry the normal gene

 $\bigoplus_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \bigoplus_{j \in \mathcal{I}} \bigoplus_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \bigoplus_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \bigoplus_{j \in \mathcal{I}} \bigoplus_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \bigoplus_{j \in \mathcal{I}} \bigoplus_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \bigoplus_{j \in \mathcal{I}} \bigoplus_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \bigoplus_{$

Ewe has 2 normal (+) genes - all of her eggs will carry the normal gene





All of their offspring will be normal non-carriers.

FIGURE III WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF TWO SPIDER ANIMALS WERE CAPABLE OF MATING AND PRODUCING OFFSPRING?

SS DOS

SPIDER

BRED TO SPIDER EWE

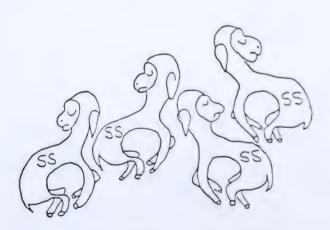


All of his sperm will carry the spider gene



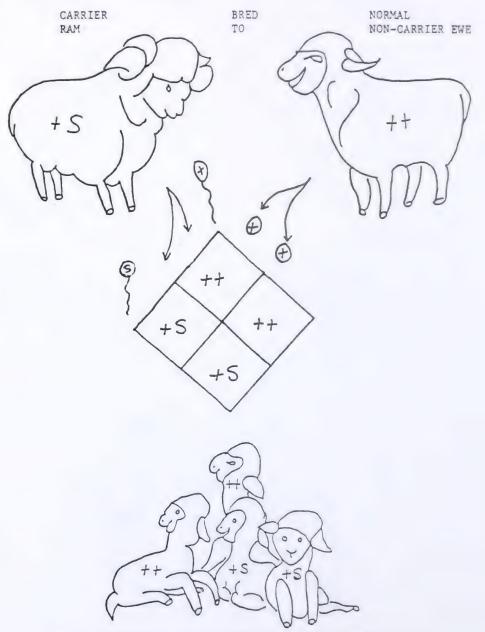
All of her eggs will carry the spider gene

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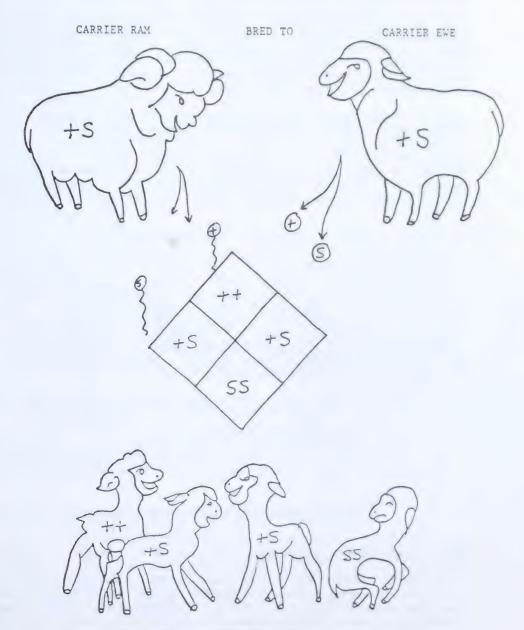
All of their offspring will be spiders.

FIGURE IV WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A CARRIER RAM IS MATED TO A NORMAL NON-CARRIER EWE?



Half of their offspring will be carriers (+S) and half will be normal non-carriers (++) (all will look normal).

FIGURE V WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A CARRIER RAM IS MATED TO A CARRIER EVE?



One quarter of their offspring will be normal non-carriers (++), half will be normal-looking carriers (+S) and one quarter will be spiders (SS).

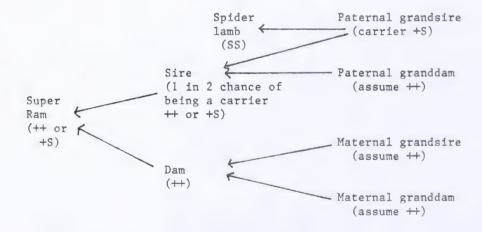
How can a spider syndrome be eradicated?

The steps which must be taken are obvious, if difficult: any normal appearing ram or ewe which is known to have produced even one spider lamb is a carrier and should be slaughtered. While it could be argued that carrier rams could be kept and used to produce only terminal market lambs, the risk is too great that progeny of these animals might be kept as breeding stock at some time in the future.

What about the outstanding ram who has never produced a spider lamb himself, but is the son or grandson of a known carrier?

In the example below, Super Ram is the grandson of another ram who produced a spider lamb. We know the grandsire was a carrier (because he produced a spider lamb), therefore there is a 1 in 2 chance that his son (Super Ram's sire) was a carrier, and a 1 in 4 chance that Super Ram is a carrier.

FIGURE VI PEDIGREE OF SUPER RAM, A POTENTIAL CARRIER



l in 4 chance that Super Ram is a carrier

What should be done with such a ram?

Test matings between this ram and ewes who were known carriers (ie. ewes which were sired by a spider ram out of a normal ewe or ewes that had produced a spider lamb previously) could be performed. If 16 or more normal lambs and no spider lambs were born from such matings, the probability of the ram being a carrier is less than 1 in 100. However, if

even one spider lamb is born, the ram is definitely a carrier and should be slaughtered. It is unlikely at this time that enough carrier ewes could be obtained to perform such test matings in Alberta. The ram could also be tested by being mated to his daughters. If he produced no spider lambs when mated to 32 or more of his daughters, there is a less than 1 in 100 chance that he is a carrier, but if even one spider lamb is produced when the ram is mated to his daughters, then he is a carrier and should be slaughtered. Obviously, no offspring from this ram should be sold as breeding stock until these tests have been conducted and the ram is confirmed to be a normal non-carrier ram.

If it were not practical or possible to carry out these tests on a ram who is a suspected carrier of the spider syndrome, the ram should be slaughtered. No ram could be superior enough for either performance or conformation to justify the risk of selling his offspring as breeding stock if there were any chance that they were carriers of the spider syndrome.

How can I test my ewes?

Unfortunately, it is virtually impossible to establish that a ewe is not a carrier of spider syndrome. The fact that she has never produced a spider lamb does not mean much when you consider how few lambs a ewe produces relative to what a ram produces. If a ewe were repeatedly mated to a spider ram (not a carrier ram, a spider ram) until she had produced 8 normal-looking and no spider lambs, there would be a less than 1 in 100 chance that she is a carrier. Even using A.I. and embryo transfer technology, testing ewes in this manner would be very costly and impractical, especially considering that the 8 normal-looking lambs she would produce would all be carriers and would have to be slaughtered.

Is spider syndrome only a problem in purebred sheep?

No! Spider syndrome is well known in commercial as well as purebred flocks in the U.S. In Illinois, a spider lamb was born to a Suffolk-Rambouillet ewe in 1985. The crossbred ewe was born in 1981, indicating that a carrier ram had entered that flock at least seven years ago.

What are the long term implications of spider syndrome?

As you can see, with every mating of a normal and carrier animal, the frequency of carrier animals increases and the magnitude of this problem increases with it. This problem will not be limited to purebred Suffolk flocks for long. If two carrier rams are purchased by a commercial sheep producer, and ewe lambs from one ram are mated to the other ram, spider lambs will be produced. By the time a spider lamb appears in a commercial flock, the flock will already be riddled with carrier ewes.

When commercial producers realize they have carrier ewes in their flocks, they will likely avoid the appearance of future spider lambs by using rams of another breed. Therefore, the long range negative impact of the spider syndrome will be on the Suffolk breed and the purebred Suffolk breeder. There will also be a considerable negative impact on the commercial industry, in the form of reduced average daily gain and carcass quality, if commercial producers feel they can no longer use Suffolk rams.

What is being done about spider syndrome in Alberta?

While spider syndrome is not yet a widespread problem in Alberta, the damage which could be done by even one or two widely used stud rams who were carriers of spider syndrome is very serious. The Alberta Sheep Breeders Association is working towards the establishment of a test flock of carrier ewes. This flock could be used to test potential stud, export, or A.I. rams. Information on the progress of this project will be available in the coming year.

Note: Dr. David Thomas of the University of Illinois has conducted much of the research pertaining to spider syndrome and most of the information in this article was obtained from his writings and from personal communication with him. Dr. Thomas was one of the speakers at the 1987 Alberta Sheep Symposium.

References:

Southward, R.E. 1987. Spider Syndrome... A Simple Experiment. Sheep News - The Ontario Sheep Marketing Agency 1(2):20.

Rook, J. 1986. The Spider Lamb Syndrome: A Two Year Perspective. Sheep! Magazine 7(7):19.

Thomas, D.L. 1985. Sheep Research. Sheep! Magazine 6(2):12.

DO YOU KNOW WHERE YOUR SHEEP ROP IS?

Beginning in January 1988, the sheep ROP program will be administered jointly by the provincial and federal governments in Edmonton. The new system consists of a micro computer in Edmonton which will process and print the ROP reports. This computer does not use the Sabre program as in previous years. The computer uses the federal government ROP program and thus some changes must occur.

The first step in starting ROP testing, is enrollment. The enrollment form is available from the Edmonton office. Forward a completed form to me in Edmonton.

The second step is applying for flock letters from the Canadian National Live Stock Records. This is necessary in order to ensure unique animal identification. Do not make up your own flock letters as this could create a lot of headaches if you pick one that is already being used by someone else. The form to apply for flock letters from the C.N.L.S.R. is available in Edmonton. There are flock letters for purebred and commercial animals. The flock letter, along with the animal number and year letter are used to identify all animals on ROP.

Once enrolled and assigned flock letters, the next stage is to inventory your flock. This involves the listing of your ewes and rams. Once this is done, all that remains is the lamb information.

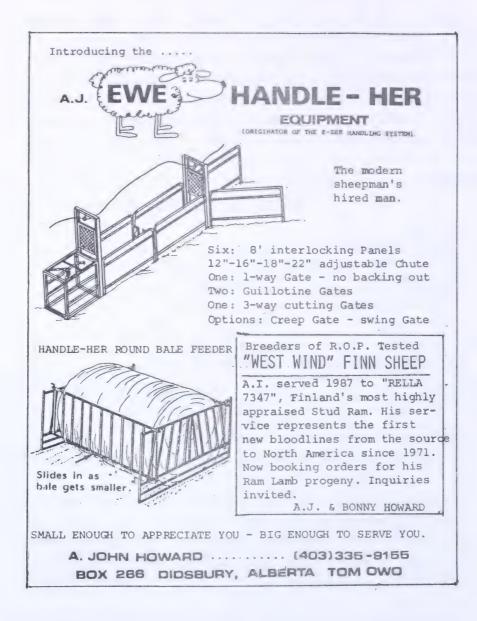
There are two levels to the ROP program, an introductory level and an advanced level. The choice of which one to use rests with the producer.

Within the next 2-3 weeks, lamb report forms will be sent to previous ROP testers. Producers will fill out the lamb information on these forms, along with the dam and sire information if necessary. The completed forms should be sent to Edmonton for processing. It is no longer acceptable to send barn sheets. Barn sheets are available to anyone who requires them, but the producer must transfer the information from them to the lamb report form. Turn around time for processing reports should be less than anything from the past.

An extensive information package on Sheep ROP has been put together and is available from me in Edmonton. Phyllis Day is the contact person for any small errors in reports that can be corrected quickly. She can be reached at 427-5085. Also, John Ross, from Agriculture Canada (420-4141) is available for assistance.

This ROP program is new and some bugs may still be in it, but with a little time and practice, it should work fine. If you have any questions on sheep ROP testing, please contact me.

Wray Whitmore Sheep Specialist 427-5077



INTRODUCING

EWE HANDLE-HER SHEEP SCALE

WIDE ENOUGH TO WEIGH YOUR EWES AND RAMS, NARROW ENOUGH TO WEIGH YOUR LAMBS.

PROTECTING YOUR SHEEP FROM SORE MOUTH (ORF, CONTAGIOUS ECTHYMA)

Sheep producers the world over are familiar with the troublesome disease sore mouth in which, as the name suggests, painful sores develop on the animal's lips. The disease is caused by a hardy virus which is carried in the scabs that form as the sores heal. The scabs drop off the sheep to contaminate floors and feeding areas of pens and barns, they are infective for up to two years. In most flocks infection persists indefinitely in a smouldering form. Lambs become infected when, for example, mouth injuries resulting from rough feed bunks allow entry of the virus. Occasionally the infection cycle seems to stop and some flocks become free of the sore mouth disease.

Sore mouth can also affect people. Painful swellings form on the hands of stockmen working with affected sheep. In addition, careless handling of vaccines will also lead to human infection.

An outbreak often follows the addition of new, infected sheep to a flock which has not recently experienced sore mouth. The infected animals may be recent purchases or merely sheep returning from a show, sale or test station. Disease can also be picked up when sheep are transported in contaminated vehicles. The disease is most severe when it breaks out at lambing. Lambs don't want to suck because of painful lips and furthermore the disease often spreads to the ewes' teats and they won't allow their lambs to nurse. Many lambs may die or suffer significant setbacks. Because the disease is caused by a virus, there is no specific treatment. Longacting antibiotics are sometimes used in an attempt to control troublesome secondary bacterial complications.

When sheep from different sources are to be mixed, it is wise to examine them for signs of sore mouth. If it is found, the affected animals or the entire group may be rejected or quarantined. However, the absence of visible sores is no guarantee that infection is not present for the following reasons. Firstly, sores might be present on skin other than the mouth area and they will not be noticed. Secondly, it appears that virus may remain in wool for as long as four weeks after the sores have healed. For these reasons, it is very unwise to bring new stock into contact with a breeding flock within two months of the start of lambing. If disease is found in a group of sheep which is separated from the main flock, it may be possible to quarantine the group and so avoid generalized spread. If it looks as though the disease is spreading throughout the flock, vaccination of all animals, including newborn lambs, is regarded as the best way of managing the situation.

The vaccine is simply a live, fully virulent virus, that can cause disease in sheep and also in man. The value of vaccination is to infect sheep (and so induce immunity) at a location other than the sensitive lip area, at a convenient time. Two types of vaccine are available. The commercial vaccine is made from cell cultured virus, and the autogenous vaccine is prepared directly from scabs. The autogenous vaccine seems to provide the best immunity but unfortunately scabs are usually not available when vaccine is needed. A remedy is to collect and save scabs for future use. As it is possible for other viruses to be carried in the autogenous

vaccine, it is advisable to use this vaccine only on the flock from which the scabs were collected. Autogenous vaccines are prepared at the Palliser Animal Health Laboratory in Lethbridge, Alberta. (403-328-1844).

Vaccination should be performed carefully and gloves are a must. A drop of vaccine should be applied to a crossed scar made with a needle, or with a scarifier which is sometimes included with the vaccine. The usual site in adult sheep is the clean skin on the inside of the thigh however, at lambing, ewes are best vaccinated on the outside of the fold at the base of the tail. Nursing lambs can be vaccinated on the inside of the front leg (axilla) at one day of age, provided they are dry and free of birth fluids. It is very important to randomly check vaccination sites five to eight days after vaccination to insure there has been a good "take". This is indicated by a pustular reaction on the scar which persists for 2 - 3 weeks.

The immunity following natural infection lasts for about 3 years but, while the immunity conferred by vaccination lasts only last about 6 months, disease developing within a year of vaccination is mild and it heals quickly. An important point to remember is that newborn lambs do not receive any significant protection against sore mouth from their mother's colostrum and so they are fully susceptible.

Clean flocks should not be vaccinated unless disease is a threat. Rather, efforts should be maintained through limited and careful purchases, to keep them clean. If these flocks are vaccinated, the virus will be introduced and there is a chance of typical disease breaking out at a later date.

If there is a risk of disease at lambing and vaccination is decided upon, all sheep should be vaccinated 6 - 8 weeks before the lambs are expected. It is important to keep the vaccinated flock away from the lambing area for as long as is possible so that vaccinal scabs don't contaminate lambing areas and infect the unprotected lambs. In general, whenever sheep are vaccinated, they should remain in the area for about 6 weeks until all the scabs have dropped off. This practice will minimize contamination of clean areas.

Sore mouth outbreaks have long been of concern at ram test stations in Alberta and elsewhere. The best means of insuring that one's sheep do not develop disease at a test station, AI center, or livestock show, is to vaccinate all of the group from which animals are to be chosen 6 weeks prior to the event. If sore mouth is proving a real problem and an annual vaccination program is desired, the entire flock should be vaccinated the first year. For succeeding years replacement stock should be vaccinated before breeding and lambs should be vaccinated within the first 30 days of life. Additions to an infected or vaccinated flock should be vaccinated as early as is possible before introduction.

For additional information on sore mouth, producers can contact their local veterinarian, a veterinary laboratory, or a sheep specialist.

Dr. Norm Harries Regional Veterinary Lab Lethbridge, Alberta Phone 381-5190

1988 ALBERTA RAM TEST STATION NOTICE

OLDS COLLEGE

ENTRY DATES

February 17 March 2 March 16 March 30

You are invited to enter ram lambs into this year's station test. See attached regulations for details.

VETERINARY INSPECTION: (New Contributors)

Please, as soon as you have decided to enter rams into this year's station test, contact Station Manager, Cathy Gallivan (948-8517) so the pre-entry veterinary inspection can be arranged.

PLEASE FILL IN AND MAIL THE ATTACHED ENTRY FORM AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

1988 ALBERTA RAM TEST STATION REGULATIONS

A. ELIGIBILITY

- Any sheep breeder may enter purebred ram lambs which are registered or eligible for registration. Ewe lambs will not be accepted on test.
- All ram lambs born in the fall of 1987 or later will be eligible for test.
- 3) All out-of-province contributors will be required to submit a flock health certificate signed by a qualified veterinarian. This certificate must be obtained from:

Dr. Ray Fenton Alberta Agriculture Bag Service #1 Airdrie, Alberta T4B 2C1 (403) 948-8575

- Any contributor may be subject to a flock health inspection at the discretion of the station management.
- 5) All rams will be carefully inspected on arrival at the station and may be refused entry for health reasons.

- 6) All rams must have their feet trimmed prior to delivery. Rams whose feet have not been trimmed will be refused entry.
- It is recommended that all lambs be vaccinated for enterotoxemia at least two weeks prior to delivery.
- 8) Rams which pass the veterinary inspection on arrival will immediately be:
 - a. weighed
 - b. eartagged with a test station identification number
 - c. fecal sampled
 - d. dewormed (Ivomec)
 - e. given a 7-way clostridial vaccine (possibly a combined Hemophilus/7-way vaccine)
 - f. footbathed (zinc sulphate)
- 9) During the early stages of the test all rams will be:
 - a. blood-sampled for Brucella ovis
 - b. given a 7-way booster (possibly using the combined Hemophilus/7-way vaccine)

- 10) All lambs which pass the A.D.G. cull will be sheared before the cull for physical defects.
- 11) Following the completion of test, a performance report will be issued which will include:
 - a. actual on-test weight of each lamb
 - actual off-test weight of each lamb
 - c. average daily gain on test of each lamb (indexed)
 - d. ultrasonic backfat measurement of each lamb (G.R. site)
 - e. overall within-breed performance evaluation
- 12) Lambs will be ranked on the basis of A.D.G. index and the sale catalogue will be published on this basis.
- 13) Visitors to the test station while lambs are on test are encouraged, but interested persons are advised to contact Barry Wilson (556-8202) prior to their arrival.
- 14) No animal will be released from the station prior to the end of test without permission of the station manager. The manager reserves the right to reject any animal during the test and request the owner to remove it from the station.

B. HEALTH REGULATIONS

- Sheep which come from a blue tongue area as defined by Agriculture Canada will not be accepted.
- 2) Prior to accepting lambs on test, all new contributors' flocks must be inspected and found free of communicable disease or condition potentially dangerous to the health of other animals at the station. The inspection will be made by a veterinarian named by the Veterinary Services Division, Alberta Agriculture.

(NOTE: In 1988, rams with clinical evidence of soremouth will not be accepted.)

C. TEST CONDITIONS

- 1) Lambs are to be delivered to the test station by the breeder or his representative on either February 17, March 2, 16 or 30, 1988, between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. At delivery, live weight of each lamb must be between 22.7 kg (50 lbs) and 34.1 kg (75 lbs) for Suffolk and Hampshire breeds and 20.5 kg (45 lbs) and 31.8 kg (70 1bs) for other breeds. NOTE: There are no limitations on the number of lambs a breeder may enter on test. However, if pen space becomes a problem, those breeders entering more than 10 rams may be required to limit their entries.
- 2) At the time lambs are delivered to the station, contributors must submit completed application for registration and completed transfer forms for each lamb. If these are not received before the physical cull, the animal will be culled from the sale on this basis.
- 3) All lambs must be tattooed prior to arrival. Lambs which are not tattooed on culling day, will be culled from the sale.
- 4) All lambs entered will be fed in groups governed by the following:
 - a. lambs from each entry date will be kept separate
 - b. large and small breeds will be kept separate where possible
- 5) Following a 14-day adjustment period, all lambs will commence an official 56-day performance test. They will be weighed on-test and every two weeks thereafter. On-test and off-test weights will be an average of two consecutive days.
- 6) All lambs will be fed a pelleted complete ration, free choice, and hay.

- Salt and mineral will be available free choice.
- Each pen shall have individual feeders and automatic waterers.
- All lambs will have their feet trimmed as required.

D. GENERAL

- The Alberta ROP Sheep Advisory Committee reserves the right to make all decisions regarding the ram test station.
- 2) The Committee consists of the following:
 - Mr. John Ross Agriculture Canada Representative
 - Mr. Carl Rose Buyer Representative
 - Mr. Don Risky Alberta Sheep & Wool Commission Representative
 - Mr. Alvin Robbins Alberta Sheep Breeders Representative
 - Mr. Lloyd Pickard Alberta Sheep Breeders Representative
 - Mr. Ross Gould (Chairman) Alberta
 Agriculture
 - Dr. Ray Fenton Veterinary Services
 Division Alberta Agriculture
 - Ms. Cathy Gallivan (Secretary) Test Station Manager, Alberta
 Agriculture
 - Mr. Wray Whitmore Home Test
 Coordinator, Alberta
 Agriculture

F. TEST FEES

 Alberta Agriculture will provide the test station, the required

- manpower, facilities, inspection, technical assistance and supervision. Breeders entering rams on test shall pay for the feed and extra veterinary expenses only.
- There shall be a \$40 fee per lamb entered on test; half will be payable upon reservation of pen space, and the remainder payable upon delivery to the station. If the feed and veterinary expenses exceed \$40 per lamb, an additional charge will be made upon completion of test. If the expenses per lamb are less than \$40 the difference will be refunded.

OUT OF PROVINCE BREEDERS

Since Alberta Agriculture is subsidizing the test station and sale to the level of approximately \$40 per animal, contributors from outside the province will be required to pay an additional \$40 per animal above the aforementioned fee.

- 3) For a premium of \$5/ram, contributors may insure their rams against death loss between the time of entry and the fall of the hammer. Payout will be determined by dividing the number of insured rams which die into the total collected premium. Payout shall not exceed \$150/head. Any surplus in collected premiums will be refunded each year to contributors who purchase this insurance.
- 4) Cheques or money orders for fees should be made payable to Olds College.
- 5) All fees connected with the test station must be paid before animals are released.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING SALE OF SHEEP CONTRIBUTORS RESPONSIBILITY

Entries for the ram sale will be received only from persons who have entered sheep in the Ram Test Station at Olds College in 1988.

All animals entered for sale shall be inspected by a Culling Committee and shall be subject to rejection if found unsatisfactory in any way.

The cost of transferring the animal when sold to the purchaser must be paid by the seller and the actual transfer paperwork is also the responsibility of the seller.

All rams entered for sale shall be docked.

All animals offered for sale must have been owned by the contributor at least 60 days prior to the sale.

Every animal offered for sale must be in sound health and free from physical defects.

All rams will be shorn prior to sale.

BREEDING GUARANTEE

Contributors to this sale guarantee that, subject to proper treatment, with care and exercise, all animals are warranted for a period of 6 months following the sale to be breeders. In case an animal proves to be a non-breeder, and providing the purchaser notifies the contributor within 6 months and proves his case, the contributor shall make adjustment and shall have the opportunity of selecting one of the following options:

- 1) refund one-half the purchase price
- 2) Take the animal back and supply one of equal value contributor paying the transportation charges on the animal returned and the purchaser paying transportation charges on the replacement animal.

3) take the animal back, paying transportation charges on same and refunding total purchase price.

The seller shall have the right, if he so desires, to try a ram for 30 days before making final adjustments to determine the ram's usefulness or lack of usefulness as a breeder.

Any contributor refusing to make adjustments of claims approved by the Advisory Committee may be refused the privilege of future sales held by the ROP Committee.

For a premium of \$20, buyers may insure rams for a 30 day period following the sale. Insured value shall be deemed the lesser of purchase price or \$300.

ORDER OF SALE FOR SHEEP

The ram with the highest A.D.G. will be sold first. Thereafter rams will be sold in descending order of index.

For human health reasons, rams which are otherwise eligible for sale which have active soremouth on sale day will not be available for viewing and/or handling in the sale barn prior to the sale. These rams will be sold through the sale ring after the soremouth-free rams.

Every care will be exercised by the

Station Management to prevent injury to or loss of property, and to ensure the prompt collection and delivery of animals to the proper destination, but the Station Management, acting as a medium between buyer and seller, will not be responsible for any loss or damage whatsoever that may occur.

All purchases must be settled for during or immediately after the close of the sale. Buyers are particularly requested to note this rule. At every sale, each bid shall be an offer by the person making the same to purchase the animal put for sale, and such offer shall be deemed accepted by the fall of the hammer of the Auctioneer, and there upon a contract of sale shall be created.

No purchaser shall retract a bid after the hammer falls.

The purchaser must file with the Station Management and the contributor within 6 months of the date of sale, a protest or affidavit that the animal is a non-breeder.

All animals entered for sale must be identified in accordance with the requirements of the Canadian National Livestock Records. Tattoo and tags must correspond with the pedigree.

Immediately after each purchase is declared and the animal removed from

the sale ring to the pen by the seller, the risk thereof shall be exclusively with the purchaser, and until such settlement is made in terms of these conditions, the delivery of the animal or animals shall not be made.

Before an animal can be removed from the building, the buyer must present to the pavilion doorman an order signed by the clerk and give a receipt for the animal. This order must be left with the pavilion doorman and will be evidence of the delivery of the stock. Owner of animals that have been passed through the ring or have not been sold should procure an order from cashier's office before taking them out of the grounds.

Alberta Agriculture and/or Olds College shall have the power to give receipts in full, for all payments on stock and will remit the amount realized, less the proper charges for each animal, to the seller thereof, as quickly as possible after the sale.

STATION MANAGEMENT

The Station Management will act as Agent only.

It is to be clearly understood that the Station Management is only acting as a medium between buyer and seller and is not in any way responsible for any failure on the part of either party to live up to his obligations. Neither does the Station Management assume any financial obligation to collect or enforce collection of any monies between parties, and any legal action that may, in exceptional cases, be taken, must be between the buyer and seller themselves.

In all cases however, the influence of the Station Management will be exerted, as far as possible, to hold all parties strictly to these regulations.

The Station Manager shall have the power to reject any entry.

The Station Management reserves the right to decide any point not covered by the rules but necessary in the proper regulation and management of the sale.

The Station Management acts as agent only, and is responsible to the seller only for the proceeds of the sale when received.

All fees connected with the Ram Test Station must be paid before any animal is released.

ALPERTA RAM TEST STATION & SALE - 1988

(APPLICATION FORM) (Please Print)

		·	PHONE:
ADDRESS	:		POSTAL CODE:
ANIMALS	TO BE ENTERED:		
	ENTRY DATE	NUMBER OF RAMS	BREED
1988, a Alberta the eve	nd the Alberta Ram To Agriculture, Olds Co nt of death, sickness	est Station Sale - 1988 and ollege, nor any persons ends or injury to animals end	me to the Alberta Ram Test Station re at my risk, and that neither mployed by them will be liable in tered into the above programs. I rformance of rams which I enter.
	read and agree to ab:		
I have		ide by the regulations of	the test station and sale.
I have	This year pedigree grandsires and gr	e information in the catal	the test station and sale. logue will be extended to include the for sale. Please present this gistrations and transfer when you
	This year pedigree grandsires and grainformation as we	e information in the catal	logue will be extended to include of for sale. Please present this

Please return this form immediately with a \$20 deposit per ram to:

Cathy Gallivan
Sheep Specialist
Beef Cattle & Sheep Branch
Alberta Agriculture
Bag Service #1
Airdrie, Alberta T4B 2C1
Phone (403) 948-8517

MAKE CHEQUES PAYABLE TO OLDS COLLEGE

STOCK DOG CLINIC





1987 WORLD CHAMPION
MULTIPLE TRIAL WINNER
IN CATTLE AND SHEEP
STOCK DOG SHOWS

WHEN:

SAT. APRIL 30, AND SUN. MAY 1, 1988 9:00 A.M - 4:00 P.M.

WHERE:

OLDS COLLEGE SHEEP FACILITY

COST:

\$90.00 FOR DOG & HANDLER

- * YIDEO TAPES.
- * BEGINNER, INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED DOGS WILL BE WORKED
- * WEATHER PERMITTING, DOGS WILL BE WORKED OUTDOORS IN CASE OF BAD WEATHER WILL WORK IN THE INDOOR ARENA.

STOCK DOG CLINIC REGISTRATION FORM

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION SERVICES - OLDS COLLEGE
OLDS, ALBERTA TOM 1PO (403)556-8367 OR 556-8344

NAME:		PH:		
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ADDRESS:

INTRODUCTION TO LAP A.I. IN SHEEP Sheep A.I. Course at Olds College



This is a familiarization course to acquaint producers and industry with the techniques of laparascopic Artificial Insemination in sheep.

This information will include:

* the necessities of pre-preparation of ewes

* sponging for synchronization

* actual breeding of 2 ewes, under supervision.

INSTRUCTORS: DR. HARVEY COLE

BARRY WILSON

DATE:

MARCH 12, 13, 1988

STUDENTS:

12 MAXIMUM

COST:

\$300.00



FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

Department of Extension Services
Olds College
Olds, Alberta TOM 1PO
Phone: 556-8367 or 556-8344



INTRODUCTION TO SHEEP PRODUCTION

INSTRUCTOR: GORDON KURE

SPRUCEVIEW, ALBERTA

* SEASONED SHEEP PRODUCER

* MANY YEARS OF EXPERTISE & KNOWLEDGE IN SHEEP INDUSTRY

DATE:

FEBRUARY 22 & 23, 1988 FEE: \$80.00

* FOR NOVICE SHEEP PRODUCERS

* FOR ANYONE PLANNING TO RAISE SHEEP

* INTRODUCTION TO THE BASICS OF SHEEP PRODUCTION

* COYERS BASIC NUTRITION (BASIC FEEDS & FEEDING) REPRODUCTION (GENETICS AND BREEDING PROGRAMS). SELECTION OF SHEEP, SHEEP FACILITIES & MERCHANDISIG

* PRACTICAL HANDS-ON EXPERIENCE WITH COLLEGE FLOCK.

FEBRUARY 24, 1988

FEE: \$45.00

* IN DEPTH SESSION ON NUTRITION WITH RAY WITMORE

* HEALTH - RICK RISLER

* ECONOMICS - IAN CLARKE

* INDUSTRY TRENDS

TIME-

9:00 AM TO 4:30 PM DAILY

LOCATION: SHEEP FACILITY OLDS COLLEGE

FOUIPMENT: BRING BOOTS AND COVERALLS

REGISTRATION

DEADLINE: FEBRUARY 15, 1988

SPECIAL NOTE:

FEBRUARY 22, 23, 24

TOTAL: \$120.00



FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

Department of Extension Services Olds College

Olds. Alberta TOM 1PO

Phone: 556-8367 or 556-8344



FOR SALE - SHEEP

Man transfer of the state of th
PURE LINCOLN and Scottish blackface breeding rams. Call 672-6026 in Camrose (1)
10 EWES bred registered Finn to lamb February 88 - \$120 each or all for \$1000. 10 ewe lambs bred
Finn - to lamb February-March 88 - \$140 each or all for \$1200. Or take all 20 above for \$2000.
1. Suffolk ram - \$150. 3 Finn Cross ram lambs - \$120 each. 20 June-July born feeder lambs. Call Ailie Beaudry, Cherhill, 785-2940 (days) or
785-2813 (after five) (1)
1/2 CORRIEDALE colored ram. 2½ year old. Twin. Proven producer. Excellent fleece, tame - \$145. Contact Betty Bayfield, Vulcan, 485-6560 (1)
1 DORSET ram 2 yrs old. 1 Rambouillet Suffolk ram 8 months old. Jay Adams, Rimbey, 783-5737 (1)
EWE LAMBS. Choice of 300. Dave Thevenaz, Bentley, 748-3017 (1)
DISPERSAL OF quality bred ewes. 75 Dorset, Dorset cross ewes bred to top Alberta Finn ram. Due to lamb February 1st. 160 Dorset, Dorset cross ewes. Bred to large show stock Suffolk. Due March 5th. Professionally maintained flock. Call John Doig, collect (604) 856-8747 (1)
1 SUFFOLK ram. Proven breeder. To prevent inbreeding in expanded herd ram will be sold for \$100. Call Nick Luschyk, Breton, 696-3861 (2)
POLYPAY EWE lambs. Open for breeding, 150 head. Vern Gleddie, Edmonton, 973-5627 (2)
COMPLETE FLOCK. 171 ewes and ewe lambs, mostly
Rambouillet with a few Suffolk. Bred to 1/2 Finn X Rambouillet rams. To lamb February 1st. \$195 each. Call George Hansen, Duchess, 378-4598 (2)
FLOCK DISPERSAL consisting of 20 ewe lambs Rambouillet X 1/4 Finn, 12 Suffolk X Rambouillet
yearlings (all twins or triplets) and 60 Suffolk, Rambouillet and Suffolk X Rambouillet mature ewes

2-6 yrs old. Exposed to 2 Suffolk and 1

Barnwell

Rambouillet rams from Sept 20. We culled off over 20% of older ewes and poor milkers this fall.

(2)

Were asking \$13,000 for the package. Call Doug Jensen at 223-8463 or Gordon Jensen at 223-9123.

FOR SALE - GOATS

BRED MILK goats to freshen mid-March. Some
purebred Alpines, some Saanen/Alpine cross. Very
tame and gentle. Good for raising orphan lambs.
Contact Wayne Henze, Box 62, Rose Prairie, B.C.
VOC 2HO (604) 827-3864 (1)

PUREBRED ALPINE buck, VG88 -\$300. Purebred Alpine does bred for March - \$150-300 each. Purebred Toggenburg does, bred to Alpine buck - \$150 each. Call Linda Giroux, Titan Goats, Ft. Saskatchewan, 988-4277 (1)

4 REGISTERED Angora female doe kids. 1 registered Angora buck kid. B.J. Grove, Bentley, 748-2922 (1)

4 ANGORA wethers - \$250 each. 1½ yrs old. Shawna Miller, Okotoks, 938-3550 (1)

IMPORTED ANGORA goats. Top quality breeding stock, Texas bloodlines. \$800 Canadian. For registered doe kids this may vary according to quality.

Animals will be put on test, upon receipt of \$25 deposit. They will be inspected by Canadian Angora judge prior to departure. Deposits will be refunded if quality animals cannot be supplied. Dorothy Broadbent, 783-5927 (2)

PURBRED ANGORA goats. All papered. Top quality, all shots. Have bred does due in March, all bred to top buck producing 20 lb. For six month clip - he went best fleece in sanction show in Red Deer. Also have buck kids for sale - year old, doe kids - some bred. Also, big producing neuters, good mohair, all reasonably priced. Wagar Goat Acres, Vera Wagar, Sylvan Lake, 887-5649 (2)

DOCILE, HARDY LaMancha milk goats due to kid in mid-February. Easy to milk - gallon milkers. Will sell bred or milking. Contact J. Benger, Nurabian Farm, Drayton Valley, 727-2491

87 ALPINE buck - registered from very good milking bloodlines. \$150. Taking reservations for '88 full Alpine or 7/8 kids. Christine Simoens, Cochrane, 932-5379 (2)

FOR SALE - DOGS

WHITE TOY poodle pups born end of December - \$200. John or Joanne Benger, Drayton Valley, 727-2491 (2)

BORDER COLLIE puppies, 8 weeks old. Ready and raring to go. Only 4 left or a litter of 8. Out of excellent bloodlines. Both parents are super with sheep - ask for a demonstration! \$200 each. Richard Colling, Didsbury, 335-8666 after 6 PM (1)

GREAT PYRENEES puppies available end of January.
From top working bloodlines. Mom raised with large sheep flock. Was best broodbitch and get at '86
National Specialty. Puppies fully guaranteed and first shots. Christine Simoens, Cochrane,
932-5379 (2)

PUREBRED KOMONDOR pups. Due end of February. John Howard, Didsbury, 335-9155 (2)

REGISTERED AUSTRALIAN Shepherds. Two litters, all 4 colors to choose from. Will make excellent farm and stock dogs. Parents good watch dogs. Also some older dogs and pups available. Mary Stewart, High Prairie, 523-2192 (2)

FOR SALE - MISCELLANEOUS

METAL ROUND Bale Feeders for sheep. No more crushed lambs! We're using them and they're great! \$225. Rodney Ceccato, Eckville, 746-5633 (1)



FOR SALE OR TRADE

2 YEAR old Kawaii Piano, full keyboard, walnut finish, excellent condition. Would like bred ewes on trade. C. Hooper, St. Walburg, Saskatchewan (306) 248-3806 (2)

WANTED - SHEEP

FLOCK DISPERSAL of 50-75 ewes. Mary Jensen,
Millet, 387-5538 (2)

SMALL FLOCK of open Dorset ewes or lambs before
April '88. Warren Moore, Lousana, 749-2023 or
749-2280 (2)

WANTED - GOATS

HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED SHEEP shearer for 300 head in April
'88. Contact Warren Moore, Lousana, 749-2023 (2)

••••••••••

WANTED - MISCELLANEOUS

FOR WOOL Shop in high tourist traffic area.
Handmade wool and sheepskin items. Contact Glynn or Donalda Brooks, Cee-Der Chalets, Box 525,
Canmore, TOL OMO, 678-5251 (1)

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

HELP AVAILABLE

FOR EXPERIENCED help during lambing, contact
Angela Boulet, Wetaskiwin, 352-1659. Book now
to ensure help. Will travel. (2)

EXPERIENCED LAMBER available for work in Alberta.

Contact Rona Blackwood, 475 West 28 Avenue,
Vancouver, B.C., (604) 874-4509 (2)

SERVICES

WOOL PROCESSING Service available. Custom wash, pick and card your wool into batts. 20" x 72" or rovings. Color and fiber blending. Gentle individual treatment of your fleeces (well skirted No minimum amount. For fast and friendly service contact Trudy Kroftmann, Box 98, Montney, B.C., VOC 1YO, (604) 827-3215 (Evenings and weekends OK)

SHEEP TRACE mineral salt containing Bovatec for coccidiosis control will be available in the new year. To place orders contact the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited, Stony Plain, 963-4343

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The deadline for Classified Ads and Coming Events is the last day of the month prior to the month of publication.

Coming Events will be run every month from when they are placed until the event. Please Note: Events should be placed in Coming Events at least 6 weeks in advance in order to ensure their publication before they occur.

Classified Ads will run initially for two months, unless cancelled after the first month. After the first two months, ads may be renewed each month by contacting Janet Smalley at 427-5077. Ads must not exceed two column inches in length or they will be edited. Full page ads and half page ads will be run for one month. If you want your full page ad condensed into a Classified Ad for the next two months, please indicate this when you send in the ad. Sheep Footnotes reserves the right to restrict the length, content and run of any Classified Ad.

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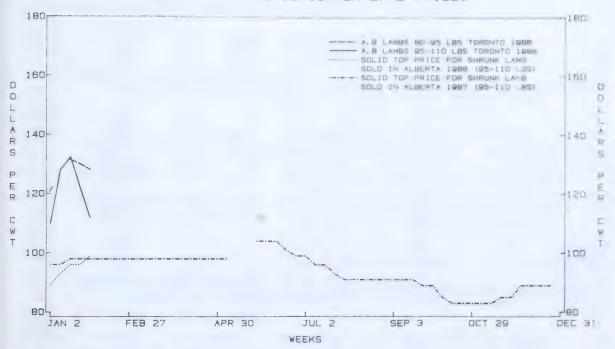






MARKET REPORT

WEEKLY AVERAGE SLAUGHTER LAMB PRICES



NOTE: NO OR INSUFFICIENT SALES FOR CERTAIN WEEKS IN TORONTO AND ALBERTA

The Lambco slaughter lamb price range gained steadily in January, starting the new year at \$90.00-\$93.00 per cwt and reaching a \$96.00-\$99.00 per cent range by the end of the month. Lambco marketings continue to drop from year-ago levels. The Lambco price for ewes increased 5 cents per cwt to 50 cents per cwt, rail graded basis.

There were two sheep and lamb sales at Edmonton Public Stockyards in January. In the January 21 sale 95-110 lb slaughter lambs sold at \$95.00-\$100.00 per cwt; feeder lambs went for \$112.00-\$119.00 per cwt, and ewes sold for \$60.00-\$75.00 per head.

On January 4, the US Department of Commerce announced preliminary results of a countervailing duty review on lamb meat from New Zealand. For the review period (January 25, 1985 to March 31, 1986) the department ruled that New Zealand was subsidizing exportation of lamb to the US at a rate of 24.71 per cent. The US countervailing duty on New Zealand lamb has consequently been increased from 19.5 to 29.5 cents per pound for the review period.

	PRICE RAI	NGE AND VOLUMES	FOR GOOD LAME	S 95-110 LBS	AT LAMBCO	
CURRENT MON	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEFK 4	WEEK 5	MONTHLY SUMMARY
JAN 1988 LAST MON	86.00-89.00	90.00-93.00	93.00-96.00	93.00-96.00	96.00-99.00	91.60-94.60
DEC 1987 YR AGO MON	86.00-89.00	86.00-89.00	86.900-89.00	86.00-89.00	86.00-89.00	86.00-89.00
JAN 1987 VOLUMES	93.00-96.00	93.00-96.00	95.00-98.00	95.00-98.00	95.00-98.00	94.20-97.20
JAN 1988 JAN 1987	996 1,266	1,088 1,452	1,067 1,115	1,559 1,220	1,116 968	5,826 6,021

PRICE RANGE AND VOLUMES FOR GOOD LAMBS 95-110 LBS AT TORONTO PUBLIC STYCKYARDS (With Weighted average price in brackets beneath each range)

CURRENT MON JAN 1988 LAST MON DEC 1987 YF AGO MON JAN 1987	WEEK 1 102.00-111.50 (109.95) 90.00-104.00 (96.91) 118.00-123.00 (120.12)	WEEK 2 116.00-133.00 (127.97) 97.00-120.00 (97.51) 117.00-134.00 (128.01)	WEEK 3 125.00-133.00 (132.15) 90.00-104.00 (96.48) 108.00-120.00 (115.95)	WEEK 4 118.00-126.00 (121.69) N.E.P. 115.00-122.00 (120.01)	WEEK 5 101.00-120.00 (111.86) 102.00-111.00 (109.95) 110.00-122.00 (115.65)	MONTHLY SUMMARY 117.81 100.26 119.88
JAN/88 VOLUM AVERAGE WEIG		38 97.37 lb	27 98.90 lb	26 96.8 lb	98.4 lb	212 100.45 ib

PRICE RANGE AND VOLUMES FOR GOOD LAMBS 80-95 LBS TORONTO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS (Weighted average price in brackets beneath each range)

						MONTHLY
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	SUMMARY
CURRENT MON	110.134.00	N.E.P.	118.00-152.00	124.00-136.00	120.00-138.50	122.99
JAN 1988	(120.44)	тиотот .	(131.48)	(129.96)	(128.08)	
LAST MON	90.00-110.00	97.00-120.00	97.00-135.00	109.00-125.00	110.00-134.00	108.92
DEC 1987	(102.84)	(106.27)	(113.29)	(116.20)	(120.44)	
YR AGO MON	N.E.P.	127.00-145.00	107.00-123.00	122.00-139.00	120.00-135.00	130.63
JAN 1987	14.37.1.	(138.03)	(118.10)	(134.89)	(126.40)	
JAN/88 VOLUME	S 39		102	197	98	436
	_					
AVERAGE WEIGH	T 86.4 lb		87.6 lb	88.3 lb	N/A lb	87.68 lb

Prices quoted for 95-110 lb lambs are <u>bid</u> prices at Lambco and <u>auction</u> prices at Toronto Public Stockyards for good quality lambs. The lower end of the Alberta price range reflects bids for short haul or unshrunk lambs while the upper end of the range represents bids for long haul or shrunk lambs. Producers delivering to the Toronto Public Stockyards pay commission and yardage fees for each animal sold. Producers delivering to Lambco pay \$1/head checkoff to the Alberta Sheep and Wool Commission.

The Toronto auction price is from the Special Sheep and Lamb Sale held on Monday each week.

N.E.P. - No established price

Ron Gietz, Market Economist Market Analysis Branch Phone: (403) 427-4002 February 4, 1988

MARKET

** REPRESENTATIVE LIVE SALES **
JANUARY 15, 1988

				JANUARY 1	15, 1988	
AREA	TYPE OF SHEEP	TYPE OF SALE	ARRADEO			PRICE
	STILL	SALL	NUMBER	WEIGHT	WEIGHING CONDITIONS	(\$
NORTHWEST	- 0				The state of the s	
Oregon	Feedlot .	Direct	400	118	Choice & prime, wooled, double dressed	80.0
SOUTHWEST					,,,	00.0
Arizona	Spring	Direct	5,000	80-105	Mixed slaughter & feeder, Apr. del.	87.0
Arizona	Pasture	Direct	4,000	125-130	FebMar. del., shorn, FOB 4% shrink	84.0
California	Pasture	Direct	5,000	120-130	FebMar. del., shorn, FOB 4% shrink	84.0
California	Spring	Direct	60,000	80-110	Mixed slaughter & feeder, AprMay del.	85.00- 90.0
California	Feedlot	Direct	750	120-122	Choice & prime, shorn, double dressed	
California	Feeder	Direct	500	90	Choice & fancy, wooled, FOB overnight	80.0
MOUNTAIN				30	choice a rancy, wooted, ros overnight	81.0
Colorado	Feedlot	Direct	800	125-135	30 cents off 0 1301h.	0.7
Wyoming	Feedlot	Direct	400	122	30 cents off @ 1301bs., shorn, FOB 4%	87.0
Wyoming	Feeder	Direct	500	108	Choice & prime, shorn, FOB 4% shrink	80.0
Montana	Feeder	Direct	500	90- 95	Choice & fancy, wooled, FOB overnight	84.0
Montana	Feeder	Auction	400	50- 80	Choice & fancy, wooled, FOB overnight	90.0
Montana	Feeder	Auction	300		Choice & fancy, wooled	93.00- 98.0
Montana	Feeder	Auction	300	80- 95 95-110	Choice & fancy, wooled	85.50- 93.2
Wyoming	Stock Ewe	Direct			Choice & fancy, wooled	77.00- 82.7
SOUTH CENTRAL	OUDER LINE	Direct	200	140-145	Coming yearlings, bred (per hd.) 120.0
Texas	Old Crop	Auction	200	105-130	Choice & prime, shorn	82.00- 88.0
Texas	Feedlot	Direct	4,000	100-120	Guarantee 51% yield, shorn	
Texas	Feedlot	Direct	600	125	1201b.wt.break, shorn, FOB 4% shrink	80.00- 81.0
Texas	Feeder	Direct	500	96		86.0
Texas	Feeder	Auction	150	40- 60	Choice & fancy, wooled, FOB 3% shrink	92.5
Texas	Feeder	Auction	500	60- 70	Choice & fancy, wooled	110.00-118.0
Texas	Feeder	Auction	800		Choice & fancy, wooled	107.00-116.0
Texas	Feeder			70- 80	Choice & fancy, wooled	100.0C-110.0
Texas	Feeder	Auction	900	80- 90	Choice & fancy, wooled	98.00-107.0
Texas	Feeder	Auction	700	90-100	Choice & fancy, wooled	90.00-101.0
Texas	S1. Ewe	Auction	400	100-110	Choice & fancy, wooled	86.00- 97.0
Texas		Auction	200		Good	39.00- 44.0
Texas	S1. Ewe	Auction	200		Utility	33.00- 40.5
	Stock Ewe	Auct1on	300		Emes with lambs up to 25 lbs. (per hd.) 36.00- 53.0
WORTH CENTRAL						
Nebraska	Feedlot	Direct	1,600	125-135	30 cents off @ 1301bs., shorn, FOB 4% shri	nk 84.0
S. Dakota	Feedlot	Direct	4,200	120-130	30 cents off @ 1301bs., shorn, FOB 4% shri	
Iowa-S. Minn	Old Crop	Direct	4,000	120-140	120-1301b.wt.breaks, shorn, FOB 4% shrink	81.00- 85.0
Iowa-S. Minn	Old Crop	Direct	550	110-150	1251b.wt.break, wooled, \$5 buck discount	80.00-83.0
Wisconsin	Old Crop	Computer	420	115	1201b.wt.break, \$2 wooled & \$5 buck disc.	84.2
Minnesota	Old Crop	Computer	800	124	20 cents off @ 1201bs., shorn, 3% shrink	84.0
Minnesota	Old Crop	Computer	400	122-124	125 & 1301b.disc., \$5 buck & \$2 wooled disc	
Minnesota	Old Crop	Auction	500	100-130	Choice & prime, \$2 wooled discount	
S. Dakota	Feeder	Auction	350	100-110		82.00- 85.00
S. Dakota	Feeder	Auction	150	95	Choice & fancy, wooled	88.50- 91.50
S. Dakota	Feeder	Auction	150	78	Choice & fancy, wooled	95.00- 95.50
					Choice & fancy, wooled	109.00
S. Dakota	Feeder	Auction	150	87	Choice & fancy, wooled	107.0
S. Dakota	Stock Ewe	Auction	100			129.00-133.00
S. Dakota	Stock Ene	Auction	100		Broken mouth, Mar. lambing (per hd.)	78.00
S. Dakota	Stock Ewe	Auction	300			90.00-105.00
S. Dakota	Stock Ewe	Auction	200		Solid to spreaders, Mar. lambing (per hd.)	
S. Dakota ASTERN	Stock Ewe	Auction	400		Solid mouth, March lambing (per hd.)	108.00-117.00
Virginia	Old Crop	Computer	1,274	95-125	Choice & prime, \$2 wooled discount	83.00- 86.25
Michigan	Old Crop	Pool	500	100-125	Choice & prime, \$2 wooled & buck discount	78.00- 81.50
Michigan			1,000	100-125	Choice & prime, \$2 wooled & buck discount	
Michigan	Old Crop Feeder	Auction Auction	150	75- 90		78.00- 83.00 80.00- 95.00
			1 247	/3- 30	Choice & fancy, wooled	0U.UU- 30.UL

*** ASPC PELT MARKET REPORT - JANUARY 1988 **
Fall Clip \$12.00-12.50 Full Wool \$ 9.50-10.00
No. 1 \$11.00-11.50 Spring \$10.50-12.00
No. 2 \$10.00-10.50 West Slope \$13.00-13.50
No. 3 \$6.00-6.50

Increased prices were noted for all grades except for spring and west slope prices. This is the first increase after three months of steady prices. Demand appears to have picked up after the holidays overseas probably due mostly to a lower U.S. dollar. A leather show in Italy next week may give some insight on demand from overseas over the next several months. All indications point to a strong Imperial fall clip market.

Good demand continues for domestic wool with available supplies scarce. Limited shearing underway in farm flock areas and Arizona due to cold and wet weather. Australian auctions reopened after the long holiday recess. Prices were very strong with the market indicator up 24A cents per kilo to settle at 937A cents. 19 micron was up 79A cents with 20-22 micron up 32-41A cents. Movement on other categories were 23 (+23), 24 (+10), 25 (+30), 26 (+21), 27 (+17), 28 (+18), 30 (+2), MC (+1), KC (+5).



1988

February 17

Entry date for the Ram Test Station. You are invited to enter ram lambs into this year's station test. As soon as you have decided to enter rams into this year's station test, please contact Station Manager, Cathy Gallivan (948-8517) so the pre-entry veterinary inspection can be arranged where required.

February 18

North-Central Sheep Sales. Fat and Feeder Lambs. Edmonton Public Stockyards. Deadline for sheep deliveries at all sales is 9:00 A.M. For additional information contact Bob Shopland, Edmonton, at 455-2287 or Bruce McGhan, Calmar at 985-3744.

February 27

Monthly Sheep and Goat Sale at Camrose Auction Market, 672-4496, Camrose at 3:00 P.M. For further information contact S. Spahic, Box 89, Hay Lakes, TOB 1WO, phone 878-3784.

March 2

Entry date for the Ram Test Station. You are invited to enter ram lambs into this year's station test. As soon as you have decided to enter rams into this year's station test, please contact Station Manager, Cathy Gallivan (948-8517) so the pre-entry veterinary inspection can be arranged where required.

March 15

Canadian Cooperative Woolgrowers Annual meeting of shareholders in Alberta subdistrict north at the Multi-Cultural Heritage Center, Stony Plain, 7:30 P.M. Snacks and coffee served. Contact the Woolgrowers office at 963-4343 for details and information.

March 16

Entry date for the Ram Test Station. You are invited to enter ram lambs into this year's station test. As soon as you have decided to enter rams into this year's station test, please contact Station Manager, Cathy Gallivan (948-8517) so the pre-entry veterinary inspection can be arranged where required.

March 17

North-Central Sheep Sales. Fat and Feeder Lambs. Edmonton Public Stockyards. Deadline for sheep deliveries at all sales is 9:00 A.M. For additional information contact Bob Shopland, Edmonton, at 455-2287 or Bruce McGhan, Calmar at 985-3744.

March 26

Monthly Sheep and Goat Sale at Camrose Auction Market, 672-4496, Camrose at 3:00 P.M. For further information contact S. Spahic, Box 89, Hay Lakes, TOB 1WO, phone 878-3784.

March 30

Entry date for the Ram Test Station. You are invited to enter ram lambs into this year's station test. As soon as you have decided to enter rams into this year's station test, please contact Station Manager, Cathy Gallivan (948-8517) so the pre-entry veterinary inspection can be arranged where required.

April 14

North-Central Sheep Sales. Fat and Feeder Lambs. Edmonton Public Stockyards. Deadline for sheep deliveries at all sales is 9:00 A.M. For additional information contact Bob Shopland, Edmonton, at 455-2287 or Bruce McGhan, Calmar at 985-3744.

April 30

Monthly Sheep and Goat Sale at Camrose Auction Market, 672-4496, Camrose at 3:00 P.M. For further information contact S. Spahic, Box 89, Hay Lakes, TOB 1WO, phone 878-3784.



NUTRIENT REQUIREMENTS OF HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE EWES

Dale F. Engstrom Ruminant Nutritionist Alberta Agriculture

Introduction

Ewes that give birth to triplets and even quadruplets are present in most commercial flocks today. They do this with little or no extra care compared to the majority of the flock that produces twins and singles. Some of these ewes successfully raise the extra lambs without special housing, nutrition or health programs, although this is rare. More often than not the extra lambs are carted away, after receiving colostrum, to be reared artificially. Yet I believe that many, many ewes properly nourished and cared for can do an excellent job of rearing triplets and quadruplets and do so at less cost than any artificial rearing system.

In my own flock I recall a ewe that gave birth to twins at 13 months of age, triplets at 19 months and and quadruplets at 26 months. Because she was out of sequence with the flock at her second and third lambings, she was afforded special care and did wean all nine lambs. An exceptional level of performance to say the least. Since it was only one ewe it's not the kind of information you can develop a budget or production program around. However, Fairview College was successful in developing a system in the mid 1970's that resulted in triplets being weaned as heavy as twins from conventional rearing. Quadruplets were only slightly smaller than the triplets. With advances in nutrition and controlled breeding, and application of engineering know how in building design I think the potentially highly productive ewe can become the highly productive ewe.

My definition of a highly productive ewe is one that bears and rears triplets or quadruplets. The ewe lamb that bears and rears twins and the twin bearing ewe managed to lamb more than once per year also qualify. In this presentation I will focus on the nutritional aspects

of managing the highly productive ewe but integration of nutrition with health programs, facilities and general management are essential for success.

Nutrient Requirement and Allowances

The NRC publication on <u>Nutrient Requirements For Sheep</u> was developed on research data under controlled experimental conditions. It is necessary to use nutrient requirement values that are somewhat higher in order to achieve reasonable levels of production under "on farm" conditions in Alberta. In 1983 the Nutrition Section of Alberta Agriculture put together what we call "Nutrient Allowance Tables" in order to have values suitable for practical ration formulation. NRC recommendations plus data from more local and recent sources was used for all species of livestock but there were problems with the sheep allowances. For example NRC (1975) did not provide data for ewes that may be pregnant with twins or triplets, for ewes rearing triplets, for pregnant ewe lambs nor for lambs gaining more than 1/3 kg per day. Since these classes do exist the need for nutrient allowances also exists. I developed nutrient allowances for sheep in Alberta by:

- 1. Adding a margin of safety to NRC (1975)
- 2. Utilizing information from R.M. Jordan (Minnesota) and D.E. Houge (Cornell)
- Using an incremental approach to requirements for gestation with multiple lambs
- 4. Tempering with personal experience and consultation with sheep producers

In short I came up with a "guesstimate" for allowances where published requirements failed to exist, and modified published requirements to Alberta conditions. I justified this approach by recognizing that a "need" existed and have had no complaints from producers I have consulted for since using these allowances. Table 1 illustrates the allowances for a 70 kg ewe compared with 1985 NRC published requirements.

Stages of Production

The highly productive ewe can be managed with the mainflock throughout the maintenance, flushing/breeding, and early gestation periods as long as body condition scores meet the levels indicated below.

Period	Desired Condition Score
Maintenance	2 - 3
Flushing/Breeding	3 - 3.5
Early Gestation	3 - 3.5
*Late Gestation	3.5
*Lactation Start	3.5
End	2.5

A producer who does not know and apply the condition scoring system to individual ewes is not going to be very successful in managing highly productive ewes. The scores must apply to every ewe in the flock, not used as an average. Condition scores may not reflect adequate protein, mineral and vitamin nutrition especially during late gestation and the use of this technique along with balanced ration formulation is necessary.

During late gestation and lactation is the time that the highly productive ewe needs to be treated as such. Let's take a look at some research results in these areas.

Late Gestation

Seventy percent of foetal growth occurs in the last 6 weeks of gestation (figure 1) and the level of energy feeding clearly is a major factor affecting birth weight and survivability of multiple lambs. Table 2 illustrates the need for sufficient energy intake during this period. The weights of the ewes was not given but I believe 60-70 kg would be a fair estimation. Condition score ranged from 2.3 to 3.2. The "high" energy level in this experiment is equal to 5.1 Mcal of Digestible Energy (DE) per day which is considerably lower than the 6.2 Mcal recommended by the Alberta Allowance table (for twins) and slightly

lower than the NNC recommendation of 5.4 Mcal for 70 kg ewes. Note that even the "high" energy level in this experiment resulted in 22.2% lamb mortality in triplet bearing ewes which suggests some management problem, nutritional or otherwise. The conclusion I make from this, and other experiments, is that to keep lamb mortality to low levels, twin bearing ewes should at least hold their body weight and condition during late gestation and that triplet bearing ewes should gain actual body weight and condition in addition to the growth of the products of conception.

Although this experiment emphasises energy nutrition, protein, minerals and vitamins are also important. The levels of these nutrients as provided in Alberta Allowances should be adequate in this regard. There may be concerns that overfeeding may occur, which is expensive or which could cause pregnancy toxemia in the case of energy. I suggest that underfeeding is also very expensive in terms of lost lambs (i.e. lost opportunities for profit) and that pregnancy toxemia is largely the result of overfeeding energy during early and mid gestation and not during late gestation.

Lactation

Energy intake during late pregnancy can affect subsequent milk yield during lactation, (figure 2) but only at extremes. Far more important is the level of nutrition during lactation. Energy reserves in the ewe can be substantial. A condition score of 3-3.5 represents an empty body fat content of 30-35% in the ewe. Energy is easily mobilized to provide for lactation but protein reserves are not. I feel that the highly productive ewe cannot eat enough to maintain body weight (ie. fat reserves) if she has a genetic potential to milk well.

Figure 3 illustrates the lactation curves for ewes rearing one, two or three lambs. Note that triplet rearing ewes normally produce more milk than twin or single rearing ewes and that the peak in lactation comes earlier but is not sustained. This tells me that tiplet rearing ewes should be allowed to rear their lambs for only 4 to 6 weeks and it is then more economical to put the nutrients directly into the lambs.

The Alberta Allovances for energy intake most often cannot be mer for triplet rearing ewes but every effort should be made to meet the recommended levels for protein, minerals and vitamins.

Let's take a look at some research results to see if the Alberta Allowances are in the ball park. Table 3 is the results of an experiment conducted at Ohio State University. The ration used was based on corn silage, corn, soybean meal and urea and contained 16% crude protein and 1.4 Mcal of DE/lb. on a dry matter basis. A similar ration using Alberta feeds would be approximately 60% excellent alfalfa hay and 40% barley grain. The ewes were in excellent condition at the start of the 35 day trial.

The ewes nursing triplets changed very little in condition and body weight while the twin rearing ewes gained in both categories. Dry matter intakes were excellent ranging from 3.36 to 4.53% of body weight per day. NRC (1975) recommends a dry matter intake of 2.3 kg or 3.29% of body weight be used for ewes of this size. It is difficult to estimate intake when formulating rations but I routinely use 3.5% - 4.5% for lactating ewes because farmers who keep records tell me this is possible with good quality forage and grain diets. This research verifies these high levels of intake with good quality forage.

Note from Table 3 that triplet rearing ewes produce 12-28% more milk that twin rearing ewes with only 1-3% more feed. They are more efficient in converting feed to milk. Would they be more efficient if we developed diets and systems aimed at capitalizing on this efficiency? What could quadruplet rearing ewes do?

The data from this trial allows us to make some interesting calculations in an effort to shed some light on the question of raising the extra lambs artificially or letting the ewe raise them. Using Alberta feed costs and data from this trial I calculate that the feed cost for leaving the lambs on the ewes is as follows:

DAILY DRY MATTER INTAKE FOR X # OF DAYS X COST OF = \$14.86

TRIPLET REARING EWES

(2.90 kg)

(42)

(12.2c/kg)

WEIGHT OF LAMBS WEANED = 34.6

THEREFORE COST/KG OF LAMB = 42.9¢/KG

Comparable cost for the alternative method of leaving only twins with the ewe and raising the third lamb artificially is:

DAILY DRY MATTER INTAKE FOR X # OF DAYS X COST OF DRY = \$14.55

TWIN REARING EWES

(2.84 kg)

(42)

(12.2¢/kg)

Cost of rearing third lamb artificially.

GAIN X FEED CONV. RATE X COST OF MILK REPLACER = \$15.40
(7 kg)
(1)
(\$2.20/kg)

TOTAL COST FOR 3 LAMBS = \$29.95

WEIGHT OF LAMBS WEANED = 37.5 kg 11 kg + 26.5 kg

THEREFORE COST/KG OF LAMB = 79.9c/kg

Difference 79.9 - 42.9 = 37c/kg

For each 100 ewes weaning - approximately 35 kg of lamb this amounts to \$1295.

No regard for labor or facility costs have been made in this comparison but personally I would rather feed and manage ewes intensively, if thats what it takes, than to run a nursery for "bummers". The Fairview College system I referred to earlier was a stanchion lambing system. Ewes were bred after synchronization so that they could be put into the lambing stanchions about one week before lambing. Lamb survival increased compared to conventional shed lambing. When ewes were allowed to rear their lambs for 28 days in the stanchions growth rate of lambs was superior to those raised in conventional facilities. An On Farm Demonstration recently confirmed the Fairview College results with respect to survival rates at lambing time.

In summary I feel that highly productive ewes can be profitable in well managed flocks. Attention to nutrition is one of the essential ingredients for success. Appendix I is included to give the producer the benefit of another producers experience and expertise.

The previous article was written by Dale Engstrom for the 1985 Alberta Sheep Symposium.

The points raised in this article still apply to feeding your sheep. Some of the numbers in Table 1 have been changed, which reflects an updating due to a new NRC and Alberta Allowances. If you have any questions about the nutrient requirements of your sheep, contact Wray Whitmore at 427-5077 or Dale Engstrom at 436-9150.

TABLE 1

Comparison of Daily Energy & Protein Requirements Between NRC (1985)

And Alberta Allowances (1987 For 70 kg Ewes

	Digestable Energy (Mcal)		Protei	n (kg)
	NRC	Alberta	NRC	Alberta
Gestation				
1st 15 weeks	3.4	3.7	.13	.145
last 6 weeks 130-150% lamb crop	4.7	5.2	.19	.21
180-225% lamb crop	5.4	6.0	.21	.24
Lactation				
1 Lamb	7.2	7.7	.33	.34
2 Lambs	8.0	8.8	.42	.46
3 Lambs	_	9.6	-	.54

TABLE 2

Effect Of Energy Level In Late Gestation On

Ewe Weight And Lamb Performance

*	Low	Medium	High
Ewe Weight			
Change (kg)			
With			
1 Lamb	-10.35	+ 0.60	+14.3
2 Lambs	- 9.81	- 2.59	+ 2.61
3 Lambs	-13.8	- 6.33	+ 0.08
7 Of Ewes With			
Insufficient			
Colostrum	32.5	23.1	6.25
COlostium	32.3	23.1	0 4 2 3
Yank Disable			
Lamb Birth			
Weight (kg)			
Singles	5.54	6.04	5.92
Twins	4.17	4.54	5.12
Triplets	2.97	3.64	4.06
Lamb Mortality (%)			
Singles	0.0	7.1	0.0
Twins	18.0	13.8	0.0
Triplets	41.6	27.0	22.2
Overall	23.4	17.9	11.6

Source: KHALAF et al - ANIM.PROD. 1979, 29:393-399

^{*} Weight change is the difference between mating and 12 hour post partum ewe weights.

TABLE 3

Effect Of Rearing Twins And Triplets
On Milk Yield And Lamb Performance

	Exp. 1		Exp. 2	
	Twins	Triplets	Twins	Triplets
Condition Score				
Initial	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.2
Final	3.8	3.4	4.3	3.5
Dry Matter Intake (kg)	2.88	2.91	2.80	2.88
Milk Yield (kg/day)	2.73	3.06	2.72	3.47
Milk Efficiency				
(kg/kg feed)	.95	1.06	.96	1.21
Lamb Produced/Ewe (kg)	25.7	32.5	27.3	36.6

Exp. 1 - ewes rearing twins or triplets gave birth to same

Exp. 2 - all ewes gave birth to triplets

Source: Loerch et al - J. of AN.SCI. 1985, 60:6

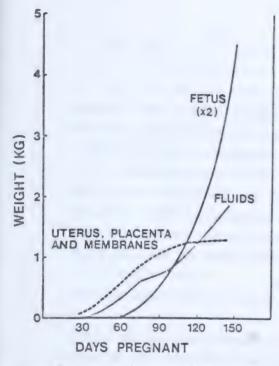


Figure 1 Growth of the products of conception in a ewe bearing twins.

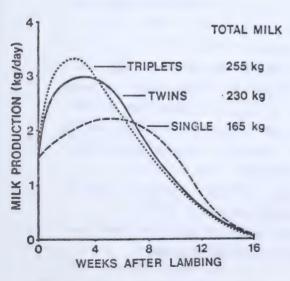


Figure 3 Potential milk production in ewes nursing singles, twins and triplets.

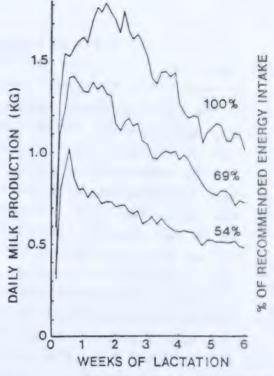


Figure 2 The effect of energy intake during late pregnancy on subsequent milk production.

Source: Nutrition Guide For B.C. Sheep Producers - 1985

APPENDIX I

A truism accepted by 99% of sheep producers is that very few ewes are capable of raising triplet lambs. But it has been proven that ewes can not only raise triplets, but can do so successfully and profitably.

Why attempt to raise triplets? Because it's more profitable. It's more profitable because, of the total feed fed during the year to the ewe and her lamb (up to 110 lb. weight), approximately 75% is expended on the ewe raising a single, 60% on the ewe raising twins, and 50% on the ewe that raises triplets. The more lambs raised per ewe, the lower the ewe maintenance cost each lamb must bear.

Here, in step-by-step fashion, is what one producer does to make raising triplet lambs successful.

- 1. Faith & Attitude. He knows that his ewes will produce 40 to 50% triplets. He wants to raise triplets and believes it can be done. Others lack his faith. He plans for raising triplets and conditions his ewes properly before they lamb. Others try to rectify their errors after the ewe lambs, which is usually too late. Having a positive attitude and programming his ewes for raising triplets are the key to his success.
- 2. Ewe conditioning program prior to lambing:
 - a) All of his ewes are in good condition prior to lambing. All ewes have sound, capacious udders. He gets them in good condition with a full feed of choice alfalfa hay (17-19% protein) and up to 2 lb. of 16% protein grain ration during the last 3-4 weeks prior to lambing. This is considerably more protein than most producers feed.
 - b) He shears 4 weeks before lambing, and vaccinates with C. Perfringens C and D two weeks before lambing.
 - c) Sixty days prior to lambing, he sorts out thin ewes (ewes most likely carrying triplets) and provides extra grain.
- 3. Lambing Protocol:
 - a) He is present when all ewes lamb so he doesn't lose lambs from chilling.

- b) He jugs the ewe and her triplets in a warm, well-ventilated, well-bedded area. The jug is 4' x 4' or 5' x 5' in area.
- c) He provides ewes with adequate water and excellent legume hay and, over a week's time, gradually increases their intake of 16% protein grain to about 4 lb./ewe daily (fed 2-3 times daily). He deworms all ewes with injectable Tramisol while they are in the jug. Internal parasites are the most sensitive to anthelmintic treatment at this time. More importantly, it reduces the parasite burden prior to the time when worms commence to peak in egg production. Thus, the lambing area does not become highly comtaminated.

4. Lamb Management:

- a) He makes certain that every lamb receives adequate colostrum (8-12 ounces/lamb). Colostrum is an absolute must if mortality from pneumonia is to be eliminated.
 - b) He identifies each ewe and her lambs with a paint brand. Navel cords are dipped in iodine.
 - c) Triplet lambs are kept in individual jugs for about one week and are then grouped together in groups of only 3 to 4 ewes and their lambs.
 - d) After 3 weeks, groups of about 3.0 ewes and their triplet lambs are put together.
 - e) He vaccinates for soremouth, gives a selenium-vitamin E injection, and docks while the lambs are in the jug.
 - f) He continues a close watch on the ewes and lambs even after putting them into groups of 10. This is a practice that too many others fail in. Any ewe with mastitis is sorted out and promptly and thoroughly treated. Lambs that are not doing well are removed, along with their dams, to single pens or groups of 3 ewes and kept there until they recover.
 - g) Lambs are offered a high energy, 18% protein creep diet in a light, well-bedded, draft-free, creep area at one week of age.

5. Weaning Procedure:

He weans triplets at 6-7 weeks of age. He takes great pains in drying off the ewe so as to prevent mastitis. To accomplish this, he eliminates the protein supplement in the ewes' ration and feeds hay with lower protein 2 weeks prior to weaning. One week before weaning, discontinues grain feeding of ewes and withholds water 24 hours after weaning.

He continued the lambs on all-grain, 18% protein ration. At about 8 weeks, he reduces the protein level to about 16% and gradually switches the grain from a rolled diet to whole corn and protein pellets.

This protocol produces triplet lambs that are virtually indistinguishable from his very good twin lambs at 6-8 weeks of age. If he can accomplish this, so can others. There is little or no profit in ewes raising singles. There is considerable profit in ewes weaning twins and triplets.

His success is due to his willingness to take care of the many details, keep a watchful eye for health and production problems, and take an uncommon pride in doing things as well as possible. He carries out his program with help from his wife, who also teaches school full-time.

He has weaned well over a 200% lamb crop from about 200 part-Finn ewes each of the last three years. His high level of accomplishment and willingness to share his methods of production with others were the basis for his winning the Minnesota Sheep Producers Silver Bell Award in 1983. He is Jim Perkins of Woodstock, Minnesota.

SHEEP SHEARING



INSTRUCTOR: BRUCE McGHAN

* Expert Shearer & Trimmer

Taught this course many times

DATE:

FEBRUARY 25 & 26, 1988

* Designed for the novice sheep producer with limited experience

* Development of skills for proper shearing and foot trimming of flock

* Focus on "hands on" experience

* College provides clippers and sheep for practise

FFF.

\$125 00

TIME.

9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. DAILY

LOCATION: SHEEP FACILITY AT OLDS COLLEGE

EQUIPMENT: BRING BOOTS AND COVERALLS

REGISTRATION

DEADLINE: FEBRUARY 15, 1988

Footnote: If there is interest shown, there will be an Advanced Course in Sheep Shearing

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

Department of Extension Services Olds College Olds, Alberta TOM 1PO

Phone: 556-8367 or 556-8344

INTRODUCTION TO LAP A.I. IN SHEEP Sheep A.I. Course at Olds College

This is a familiarization course to acquaint producers and industry with the techniques of laparascopic Artificial Insemination in sheep.

This information will include:

- * the necessities of pre-preparation of ewes
- * sponging for synchronization
- * actual breeding of 2 ewes, under supervision.

INSTRUCTORS: DR. HARVEY COLE

BARRY WILSON

DATE: MARCH 12, 13, 1988

STUDENTS: 12 MAXIMUM

COST: \$300.00



FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

Department of Extension Services
Olds College
Olds, Alberta TOM 1PO
Phone: 556-8367 or 556-8344

STOCK DOG CLINIC



INSTRUCTOR: ELVIN KOPP

Olds Size College

1987 WORLD CHAMPION
MULTIPLE TRIAL WINNER
IN CATTLE AND SHEEP
STOCK DOG SHOWS

WHEN.

SAT. APRIL 30, AND SUN. MAY 1, 1988 9:00 A.M - 4:00 P.M.

WHERE:

OLDS COLLEGE SHEEP FACILITY

COST:

\$90.00 FOR DOG & HANDLER

- * VIDEO TAPES.
- * BEGINNER, INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED DOGS WILL BE WORKED
- * WEATHER PERMITTING, DOGS WILL BE WORKED OUTDOORS IN CASE OF BAD WEATHER WILL WORK IN THE INDOOR ARENA.

STOCK DOG CLINIC REGISTRATION FORM

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION SERVICES - OLDS COLLEGE
OLDS, ALBERTA TOM 1PO (403)556-8367 OR 556-8344

NAME:	PH:	
-------	-----	--

ADDRESS:



INTRODUCTION TO SHEEP PRODUCTION

INSTRUCTOR: GORDON KURE

SPRUCEVIEW, ALBERTA

- * SEASONED SHEEP PRODUCER
- * MANY YEARS OF EXPERTISE & KNOWLEDGE IN SHEEP INDUSTRY

DATE:

FEBRUARY 22 & 23, 1988 FEE: \$80.00

- . FOR MOVICE SHEEP PRODUCERS
- * FOR ANYONE PLANNING TO RAISE SHEEP
- * INTRODUCTION TO THE BASICS OF SHEEP PRODUCTION . COVERS BASIC NUTRITION (BASIC FEEDS & FEEDING), REPRODUCTION, SELECTION OF SHEEP, SHEEP FACILITIES & MERCHANDISING
- * PRACTICAL HANDS-ON EXPERIENCE WITH COLLEGE FLOCK.

FEBRUARY 24, 1988 FEE: \$45.00

- * BREEDING PROGRAMS CATHY GALLIVAN
- . IN DEPTH SESSION ON NUTRITION WITH WRAY WHITMORE
- . HEALTH RICK RIESLER
- * ECONOMICS IAN CLARKE

TIME: 9:00 A.M. TO 4:30 P.M. DAILY

LOCATION: SHEEP FACILITY OLDS COLLEGE

EQUIPMENT: BRING BOOTS AND COVERALLS

REGISTRATION

SPECIAL NOTE:

FEBRUARY 22, 23, 24

DEADLINE: FEBRUARY 15, 1988

TOTAL: \$120.00



FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

Department of Extension Services Olds College Olds, Alberta TOM 1PO Phone: 556-8367 or 556-8344

DEPARTMENT	OF EXTENSION	SERVICES - OLDS CO	LLEGE
OLDS, ALBERTA	TOM 1PO	(403)556-8367 OR	556-8344

NAME:		PH:	
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ADDRESS:



Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association

2504 Toronto Cr. N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2N 3V9 (403) 282-6736

NOTICE

THE ALBERTA SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Will Be Producing A New

Breeders' Directory Map

RATES:

\$25.00 per breed for the 1st 50 ewes

in the breeding flock.

\$10.00 for every additional 50 ewes to a maximum of \$55.00 per breed or

200 ewes.

DEADLINE: August 31, 1988

PLEASE NOTE: You must be a member of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association in order to list your flock in the Directory. Membership fees - Adults \$20.00 per year. Juniors - one time \$20.00 fee until 18th birthday. Please enclose birthdate.

ALL CANADA SHEEP CLASSIC SALE

Highwood Auction Mart High River, Alberta

SHOW - FRIDAY, JUNE 10th & SALE - SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1988 Arrival Time: 12 NOON - Thursday, June 9, 1988

Entries CLOSE - MARCH 31, 1988. Required fees must accompany entries. Entry Fees: Rams \$10.00 - Ewes \$10.00. 1.

2.

All animals must show to sell. All purebred animals must be registered, legibly tattooed, and eligible for export. All Registry Certificates with properly completed Application for Transfer for each animal must be furnished to the Sales Management upon arrival time of sale.

SALE QUOTA - No limit on ewes. MAXIMUM of 3 rams per exhibitor per breed. 1 ram requires 3 ewes; 2 rams requires 6 ewes; 3 rams requires

nine ewes. (Yearlings or lambs).

- Substitutions are allowed at \$5.00 for rams and \$5.00 for ewes to a 5. maximum of TWO per breed. Substitutions may be made on spring lambs at no cost.
- 6. Ribbons and trophies only. BREEDING CLASSES: Each breed shows separately - ALL animals MUST be born the property of the exhibitor.

7. Please use separate entry forms for each animal/breed. It may be necessary to photocopy this entry form.

SECTION

Ewe - 2 tooth (yearling) - born Sept. 1, 1986 and after. 1.

Senior Ewe Lamb - milk teeth - born Sept. 1, 1987 to Dec. 31, 1987. 2.

Junior (spring) Ewe Lamb - milk teeth - born Jan. 1, 1988 to 3. Feb. 29, 1988.

4. Champion Ewe

5. Reserve Champion Ewe

Ram - 2 tooth (yearling) - born Sept. 1986 and after. 6.

Senior Ram Lamb - milk teeth - born Sept. 1, 1987 to Dec. 31, 1987. Junior Ram Lamb - born Jan 1, 1988 to Feb. 29, 1988. 7.

8.

Group of 4 animals, both sexes represented, not more than 2 rams. 9.

10. The following breeds must show in short fleece (1" or 2.54 cm) Border Cheviot, Dorset, Hampshire, Oxford Down, Shropshire, Southdown, Suffolk. (Other breeds may be shown in short or full fleece).

BREED CLASS NUMBERS

31	Shropshire	- 3	38	Hampshire	44	Corriedale
32	Leicester	3	39	Southdown	50	Montadale
34	Oxford Down	4	40	N.C. Cheviot	51	Columbia
35	Lincoln	4	41	Border Cheviot	55	Clun Forest
36	Dorset (Polled	& 4	42	Romney	59	Other
	Horned)	4	43	Rambouillet		Registered
37	Suffolk					Sheep

MAIL ENTRIES TO

Alberta Sheep Breeders' Assoc. 2504 Toronto Crescent N.W. Calgary, Alberta T2N 3V9 (403) 282-6736

SALE HEADOUARTERS Heritage Inn Box 1078 High River, AB TOL 1B0 (403) 652-3834 Rooms - single/double - \$35 (No charge for extra people)

CAL	E ENTRY FORM	FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	
CSEA	LE ENTRY FORINI -27	7 - Lot No. Selling Price Deductions NET. Chaque No.	1988 ALL CANADA SHEEP CLASSIC HIGHWOOD AUCTION MART HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA JUNE 10 & 11, 1988
CONSIGNOR'S NAME		TEL	6 2
			CTX F
			ASBA
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BREED CLASS NO.			
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COMMENTS: (15 words or less)			
CONSIGNOR'S NAME ADDRESS NAME OF ANIMAL	SEX TYPE OF BIRTH (1988 ALL CANADA SHEEP CLASSIC HIGHWOOD AUCTION MART HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA JUNE 10 & 11, 1986 Hosted by A.S.B.A
SECTION		ANCESTRY (indicate type of birth in bra	ackets)
R.O.P. DATA (kg)		SIRE OF SIRE	
Type of Test:	SIRE	()	
Home Station	-	DAM OF SIRE	
50 da. adj. wt.			
100 da.adj.wt.	-	SIRE OF DAM	(
A.D.G.	- DAM	()	
Multiple Lamb		DAM OF DAM	
COMMENTS: (15 words or less)	•		
MAIL ENTRIES TO: Alberta Sheep Breeders' Associa 2504 Toronto Crescent N.W. Calgary, Alberta T2N 3V9 Telephone: (403) 282-6736		FEE: RAMS \$10.00 -	

Duraproducts Manufacturing Ltd. #106 - 333 - 17th Avenue S.W. Calgary, Alberta T2S-0A6 January 18, 1987

ALBERTA SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCAITION 2504 TORONTO CRESENT NW CALGARY, AB T2N-3V9

Dear Sir or Madam:

We are looking for a permanent supplier of Sheepskin for our manufacturing operation here in Alberta.

The potential supplier should be able to provide us a large quantity of Sheepskin meeting the following criterias:

- The length of the fur should be at least 3.5 inches, or 8.5 cm, and the length should be even throughout.
- The hide must be full bodied. Over-brushing tends to lead to a thinned fur body, which would we will not be able to use.
- 3. The fur may be dyed to colors matching our preference.

We will be placing orders in quantities of 50 or more at a time, with the possibility of larger quantities as production increases.

If you are able to supply us orders of the above described materials, or if you know of someone who is able to handle this task, we would appreciate it if you can inform us by mail to the address noted above, or by phone to 403-244-0214.

Thank you very much, and we look forward to doing business with you.

Yours truly,

Dan Dang,

Purchasing Department,
Duraproducts Manufacturing Ltd.

TOUR CO-ORDINATED BY:

Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association 2504 Toronto Crescent N.W. Calgary, Alberta T2N 3V9 CANADA

Telephone: (403) 282-6736



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OFFICIAL TRAVEL AGENCY:

Peach Morld Travel Ltd.

ATTN: Mike Peach #102, 2127 - 90 Avenue S.H.

Calgary, Alberta T2V 0X6 CANADA

Telephone: (403) 251-6200

DAY 1 - SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1989: LOS ANGELES/NEW ZEALAND

Depart Home via Los Angeles to connect with Air New Zealand Flight #006 departing at 8:30 p.m. en route to Auckland, New Zealand.

DAY 2 - SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12: Lost - Due to International Date Line.

DAY 3 - MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13: AUCKLAND

Arrive Auckland 7:00 A.M. After clearing customs, you will be transferred to the Travelodge Airport Hotel. Balance of Morning to rest. Afternoon free to rest; or go on a city tour; or sign up for a tour of a local sheep breeders stud arranged by Chris Sims, a stock agent and South Suffolk breeder. Romney flocks will also be visited in the Warkworth and Wellsford area. A "Get Acquainted" reception will be held from 6:30 to 7:30 p.m. with the balance of the evening free.

DAY 4 - TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14: AUCKLAND/WELLINGTON

Breakfast included. Today we will visit a Romney stud near Hamilton, a Suffolk and a very large Poll Dorset stud at Linden Park, Pukekawa and the Suffolk stud of Colin Irwin at Waiuku. Travel to Wellington on a late afternoon flight. Overnight at the Wellington Park Royal.

DAY 5 - WEDNESDAY, 15: WELLINGTON/PALMERSTON NORTH/WELLINGTON

Breakfast included. Drive to Palmerston North - Feilding areas to visit sheep studs and a commercial hill farm. The Cheviot, Drysdale, Perendale, Romney and Southdown breed associations are working in concert to give the tour a well-rounded day. Return to Wellington overnight. Time permitting, stop at Paraparaumu to visit "Lindale", a complex depicting many aspects of farming.

DAY 6 - THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16: WELLINGTON/CHRISTCHURCH/DUNEDIN

Breakfast included. Leave Wellington for the South Island city of Christchurch on an early morning flight. After a short city tour, a visit to the highly-mechanized meat processing works, N.Z.R., at Waitaki en route to Lincoln College. After looking around the campus we will have lunch before driving south to Glenavy where Dave Elliott looks forward to showing us his English Leicesters, Border Leicesters and Simmental cattle. After this long day we will overnight at the Southern Cross Hotel in Dunedin.

DAY 7 - FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17: DUNEDIN/TE ANAU

Breakfast included. The first stop this morning will be to visit Mr. and Mrs. A.R. Gordon at Milton who have a Hampshire and a Lincoln stud. Morning tea will be taken at Peggdale just south of Balclutha. The Southern Provinces Romney Breeders have arranged lunch and a flock visit near Gore. The Poll Dorset stud of Roland H. Potter, Pukerau, also near Gore, will be visited before reaching the Kenbill Lincoln and Coopworth studs of John and Joy McDonald at Five Rivers, Lumsden, where they are developing a new breed of "Lincworths". They are also very involved in the mohair industry. Arrive at the overnight destination - Tourist Hotel Corporation (THC), Te Anau. After dinner, we will go by boat up Lake Te Anau to see the Glow Worm Caves.

DAY 8 - SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18: TE ANAU/MILFORD SOUND/QUEENSTOWN

Breakfast included. Today you have the option of driving to Milford Sound or to a large sheep station in the Te Anau area.

Option 1: Drive along Lake Te Anau to reach the beautiful Eglinton Vailey. After leaving Cascade Creek, we ascend to the Homer Tunnel and down the spectacular Cleddau Canyon to reach Milford Sound. Enjoy a lunch/launch cruise on the Sound, which is dominated by the grandeur of Mitre Peak and Bowen Falls. A steep climb to the Homer Tunnel and the return drive through the forests brings you back to Te Anau, then driving on to Queenstown for overnight.

Option 2: Drive to Bernard Pinny's Dunrobin Station near Mossburn. Lunch included. The drive to our overnight stop at Queenstown takes you beside the towering Remarkables Range and Lake Wakatipu. Accommodation at the Queenstown Travelodge.

DAY 9 - SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19: QUEENSTOWN/MOUNT COOK

Breakfast included. Stop at the picturesque Arrowtown, an old "gold" town of the last century. Great shopping. Visit a local Corriedale flock before travelling over the Lindis Pass to Omarama. Pass the town of Twizel, the centre of a large hydro electric scheme, to reach Lake Pukaki. A beautiful drive past the Ben Ohau Range to the base of Mount Cook in the Southern Alps. Accommodation at the THC Hermitage, Mount Cook.

DAY 10 - MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20: MOUNT COOK/FAIRLIE/CHRISTCHURCH

Breakfast included. Drive through Twizel to Fairlie. Stop at Haldon Station (James Innes) near Fairlie. Lunch and tour. Drive on to visit George Lowe, Chairman of the Poll Dorset Breed Committee, at Hinds before returning to Christchurch. Overnight at the White Heron Airport Travelodge in preparation for an early morning flight to Australia.

DAY 11 - TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21: CHRISTCHURCH/BRISBANE/SURFERS PARADISE

Breakfast included. Arrive in Brisbane early this morning. A city tour and a visit to the Lone Pine Koala Bear Park has been arranged before driving down the world-famous Gold Coast to Surfers Paradise. Balance of the day free to go to the beach, shop or play the casinos. Accommodation at the new Park Royal, Surfers Paradise.

DAY 12 - WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 22: SURFERS PARADISE/TAMWORTH, NEW SOUTH WALES

Breakfast included. During our tour of New South Wales and Victoria, sheep stud visits are being arranged through the courtesy of the Poll Dorset Association, New South Wales and Victoria branches of the Society of Breeders of British Sheep, the Stud Merino Breeders' Associations and all other Sheep Breed Societies.

Drive to Armidale to visit a sheep property. Visit the Animal Production & Genetics Unit, New England University College. Overnight at the Tamworth Travelodge in Tamworth.

DAY 13 - THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23: TAMWORTH/SYDNEY

Breakfast included. Today, we continue to drive through the fertile farming districts of New South Wales. Stops will be made at sheep properties - wineries. Early arrival in Sydney at the Boulevard Hotel. Plan an evening at the Centre Point Tower for dinner.

DAY 14 - FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24: SYDNEY

Breakfast on your own. Coffee Cruise of the Sydney Harbour. Don't sleep in and miss it - you will be sorry. Balance of the day free.

DAY 15 - SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25: SYDNEY/CANBERRA/ALBURY

Breakfast included. Early lunch at Goulburn's "Moss Vale", a working sheep station. Guaranteed to see kangaroos. Drive to the Nation's capital, Canberra. Tour of the Parliament Building grounds.

Visit sheep properties en route via Wagga Wagga and Yerong Creek before overnighting at Albury. Accommodation at the Matador Inn.

DAY 16 - SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26: ALBURY/MELBOURNE, VICTORIA

Breakfast included. Sheep studs will be visited en route to Melbourne. Accommodation at the new Park Royal on St. Kilda Road in Melbourne.

DAY 17 - MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27: MELBOURNE/HOBART, TASMANIA

Morning free or a short city tour. A noon flight will take us to Hobart, Tasmania. Accommodation at a designated Congress hotel.

Registration at Congress hotels. (FEE: AUS \$240 PER PERSON INCLUDED IN THE TOUR PACKAGE).

OPTIONAL TOUR NOT INCLUDED IN REGISTRATION:

Coach tour to the ruins of Port Arthur's infamous convict settlement, other historic sites and the stunning natural beauty of the Tasmanian Peninsula.

World Sheep Breeders' Council Meetings.

Official Opening at the Convention Centre, Wrest Point, Hobart, followed by a banquet and fashion parade.

DAY 18 - TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28: HOBART, TASMANIA

Tour to the Royal Festival at the Royal Showground, craybake, ox roast, fashion parade.

DAY 19 - WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1: HOBART

Keynote address and technical papers. Spin-in competition starts in Bothwell. Half-day historic and rural tours. Official reception at Government House by the Governor of Tasmania (5:00 p.m.). Heats of the Australasian Harness Racing Championships (Interdominion).

DAY 20 - THURSDAY, MARCH 2: HOBART/LAUNCESTON

Travel to Richmond, one of Australia's best preserved colonial villages, then view one of the nations finest Southdown flocks before travelling to Bothwell for the International Spin-In.

Barbecue lunch.

Visit Dungrove, home of Tasmania's Cormo breed. Travel through the Central Highlands and lake country viewing Border Leicester and Polwarth studs, including Rockthorpe, holder of the world record price for a champion ram. See Cressy Research Farm on the way to your accommodation in Launceston, the commercial hub of northern Tasmania.

EVENING: Meeting of the World Sheep Breeders' Council.

DAY 21 - FRIDAY, MARCH 3: LAUNCESTON

Technical papers at the Conference Centre, Launceston Country Club Casino.
Tour of Launceston and district. Mayoral reception at Launceston City Hall.

EVENING: Buffet dinner and dancing to Australian country music at the Olda

DAY 22 - SATURDAY, MARCH 4: LAUNCESTON

Judging commences on all breeds at the World Wool and Sheep Show and Sale, Royal National Showgrounds, Launceston.

Trade exhibits open, sheep dog trials and competitions, shearing heats, wool and fashion show, carcass competition, country music.

EVENING: Breeders' Dinner. Presentation of trophies.

DAY 23 - SUNDAY, MARCH 5: LAUNCESTON

Public Show Day.

CHOICE OF DAY AT SHOW OR TOURS TO:

- . Central North World's greatest concentration of registered stud sheep flocks. British breeds, Poll Dorset and Corriedale flocks. Also see a display of Tasmania's unique wildlife.
- . North-West Coast Some of the world's richest crop land. Intensive vegetables growing and stock fattening.
- . Midlands Home of the highest priced super fine wools in the world. Lunch in beautiful, history-steeped Ross.

EVENING: Meeting of the World Sheep Breeders' Council.

DAY 24 - MONDAY, MARCH 6: LAUNCESTON, TASMANIA

Special "country day" attractions at the World Sheep and Wool Show and Sale. International auction - all sheep breeds. Trade Show. Grand finals of sheep dog events. Shearing events final.

CLOSING CEREMONY

DAY 25 - TUESDAY, MARCH 7: LAUNCESTON/MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

Leave Launceston for flight to Melbourne at 7:25 A.M. arriving at 8:20 A.M. For those heading back to North America, the Air New Zealand flight leaves at 10:45 A.M. arriving in Auckland at 4:15 p.m. Those wishing to stop in Fiji, Raratonga, Hawaii, connecting flights leave this evening. Flight to Los Angeles departs at 7:00 p.m.

Those wishing to stay in Australia, or visit New Zealand, may do so. Special arrangements will be made to meet your requirements.

NOTE: The dates of the Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales Royal Easter Show in Sydney will be held from March 17 to March 28, 1989, in the interest of those planning an extended tour of Australia.

***** If you would like further information on this tour, please forward the Request for Information slip below and send to: Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, 2504 Toronto Crescent N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2N 3V9, CANADA. Telephone: (403) 282-6736.****

MAIL TO: ALBERTA SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION 2504 Toronto Crescent N.W. Calgary, Alberta T2N 3V9 CANADA (403) 282-6736

Please send me a brochure which includes prices and itinerary (to be printed in May 1988)

1989 WORLD SHEEP AND WOOL CONGRESS
NORTH AMERICAN TOUR TO NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA & MAINLAND AUSTRALIA
FEBRUARY/MARCH 1989

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WHAT'S NEW IN

$P \cdot U \cdot B \cdot L \cdot I \cdot C \cdot A \cdot T \cdot I \cdot O \cdot N \cdot S$

VOLUME 13, NUMBER 1 January, February 1983

The following publications are now available from Alberta Agriculture. Print Media Branch, Main Floor, 7000 - 113 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T6H 5T6.

ALBERTA AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Agdex Number

832

1986-1987 Agriculture Annual Report. 1987. 104 pages.

Farming for the Future Progress Report 1987. 1987. 47 pages.

FS112/33-19 Varietal Description of Conway Spring Wheat. Revised 1987.

FS118/33-3 Varietal Description of Wapiti Spring Triticale. Revised 1987.

3 pages. "Agri-Fax."

FS142/20-5 Lentil Production in Alberta. Revised 1987. 6 pages "Agri-Fra."

FS142/20-6 Dry Pea Production in Alberta. Revised 1987. 9 pages.
"Agri-Fax."

FS142/33-14 Varietal Description of Bellevue Field Pea. Revised 1987. 3 pages.

FS410/43-1 DHI Breed Class Average. Revised 1987. 3 pages. "Agri-Fax."

FS410/43-4

Benefits of Dairy Herd Improvement (DHI). 1987. 2 pages.

"Agri-Fax."

FS410/663-4 Displaced Abomasum in Dairy Cattle. 1987. 2 pages. "Agri-Fax."

FS440/01-1 References and Information Sources for the Swine Industry. Revised 1987. 11 pages.

FS442/31-3 Selection of Gilts and Replacement of Sows. Revised 1987. 4 pages.

FS518-12 Management of Organic Soils. 1987. 6 pages. "Agri-Fax."

FS533 How To Get The Most From Your Soil Test Report. Revised 1987.

7 pages. "Agri-Fax."

FS568-3 What is Trickle Irrigation? 1987. 6 pages. "Agri-Fax."

FS818-36 Profit with Accrual Accounting. 1987. 4 pages. COUNTRY GUIDE insert December 1987.

Sources of Farm Business Credit in Alberta. Revised 1988. 38 pages.

843-6

Farm Trucking Costs for Transporting Grain and Grain Delivery Patterns. 1987. 169 pages.

HOMEDEX NUMBER

1811-10-1 A Farm Family's Guide to Time Management. 1987. 8 pages.

1823-40-2 Inventory of Family and Financial Papers. 1987. 16 pages.

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CEE-DER SHEEP PRODUCTS

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'Quality Products and Service at competitive prices'

MEAT COAT MARKETING SEMINAR

A meat goat marketing strategy seminar will be held on March 5, 1988, starting at 10:00 A.M. at the Calmar Legion Hall. The seminar is being organized by Goats West, a chapter of the A.G.B.A.

The plans for the seminar are as follows:

- (1) a panel discussion will be held in the morning.

 This panel will include individuals experienced in meat goat production and marketing.
- (2) lunch will be provided.
- (3) after lunch activities will include presentations on pasture management, general nutrition, herd health, condition scoring and facilities.
- (4) a general wrap up discussion will follow afternoon coffee.

For further information, contact Wray Whitmore at 427-5077 or Leslie Jackson at 985-3863.

ROP UPDATE

As promised in January's issue of Footnotes, lamb report forms have been sent out to active ROP producers. Phyllis and myself have sorted through all the ROP files and have sent forms to producers who had 1987 ROP data. Several producers apparently sent in numbers for 1986 but not for 1987. I have not sent any lamb reports to producers who have done this. If you don't have your lamb report forms by March 1, 1988 and you want some, contact either Phyllis Day at 427-4697 or Wray Whitmore at 427-5077.

LAMB FEEDERS OF CANADA ASSOCIATION

Suite 231,2116-27th AVE. N.E. Calgary, Alberta
Canada T2E 7A6
Phone: (403) 291-2542

Phone: (403) 291-2542 Fax: (403) 250-3624

PRESS RELEASE

RAM LAMBS TO FACE DISCOUNTS

Floyd Williams, chairman of the Lamb Feeders of Canada Association states that sheep producers who have sold or intend to sell feeder lambs should be aware that ram lambs will face discounts in the marketplace.

Intact ram lambs cause considerable stress and management problems in feedlots resulting in reduced gains. U.S. markets also discount intact ram lambs which reduces marketing opportunities for feedlot operators. Feedlot operators will be requesting auction mart operators to sort out ram lambs prior to sales. These lambs will then be subject to discounts at feeder lamb auction sales. Sheep producers are advised to castrate ram lambs in order to avoid discounts.



FOR SALE - SHEEP

1 SUFFOLK ram.	Proven breeder.	To prevent
inbreeding in ex	panded herd ram	will be sold for
\$100. Call Nick	Luschyk, Breto	n, 696-3861 (2)

POLYPAY EWE lambs. Open for breeding, 150 head. Vern Gleddie, Edmonton, 973-5627 (2)

COMPLETE FLOCK. 171 ewes and ewe lambs, mostly Rambouillet with a few Suffolk. Bred to 1/2 Finn X Rambouillet rams. To lamb February 1st. \$195 each. Call George Hansen, Duchess, 378-4598 (2)

FLOCK DISPERSAL consisting of 20 ewe lambs
Rambouillet X 1/4 Finn, 12 Suffolk X Rambouillet
yearlings (all twins or triplets) and 60 Suffolk,
Rambouillet and Suffolk X Rambouillet mature ewes
2-6 yrs old. Exposed to 2 Suffolk and 1
Rambouillet rams from Sept 20. We culled off over
20% of older ewes and poor milkers this fall.
Were asking \$13,000 for the package. Call Doug
Jensen at 223-8463 or Gordon Jensen at 223-9123,
Barnwell (2)

1 - 2 YR old Dorset ram. 1 - 9 month old Suffolk
X Rambouillet lamb - triplet, good growth and
disposition. Contact John Adams, Ponoka,
783-5737 (3)

EWE LAMBS. October & November born. 1/2 Finn, 1/4 Rambouillet and 1/4 Suffolk. Also 1/4 Rambouillet and 3/4 Suffolk and 1/4 Finn, 1/4 Rambouillet and 1/2 Suffolk. Available in March. Contact Ian or Deb Clark, Bentley, 748-2624 (3)

400 Rambouillet ewe lambs. January born.
Available in May. \$120 each. Pete Walter, Cayley,
395-2125 (3)

BY BRIGHTBANK Finnsheep. Registered Finn sheep.
Ram lambs and yearlings. Top quality sheep with production records from a disease-free flock.
For information or to arrange visit call Kathy Playdon, Stony Plain, 963-0416 (3)

18 YOUNG ewes. To start lambing on March 15. Call 674-4524 in the morning or late evening for information (3)

50 - 2-5 YR old ewes. Starting lambing Feb. 1st. Contact Dale Walker, Rockyford, 533-2135 (3)

400 SUFFOLK X Rambouillet ewe rambs in May. Out of 800 flock on ROP. Edward Waldener, Old Elm Colony, Magrath, 758-6627 (3)

FOR SALE - GOATS

4 ANGORA wethers - \$150 each. 1½ yrs old. Shawna Miller, Okotoks, 938-3550

IMPORTED ANGORA goats. Top quality breeding stock, Texas bloodlines. \$800 Canadian. For registered doe kids this may vary according to quality.

Animals will be put on test, upon receipt of \$25 deposit. They will be inspected by Canadian Angora judge prior to departure. Deposits will be refunded if quality animals cannot be supplied. Dorothy Broadbent, 783-5927 (2)

PUREBRED ANGORA goats. All papered. Top quality, all shots. Have bred does due in March, all bred to top buck producing 20 lb. For six month clip he went best fleece in sanction show in Red Deer. Also have buck kids for sale - year old, doe kids - some bred. Also, big producing neuters, good mohair, all reasonably priced. Wagar Goat Acres, Vera Wagar, Sylvan Lake, 887-5649 (2)

DOCILE, HARDY LaMancha milk goats due to kid in mid-February. Easy to milk - gallon milkers. Will sell bred or milking. Contact J. Benger, Nurabian Farm, Drayton Valley, 727-2491 (2)

87 ALPINE buck - registered from very good milking bloodlines. \$150. Taking reservations for '88 full Alpine or 7/8 kids. Christine Simoens, Cochrane, 932-5379 (2)

PUREBRED NUBIAN buck, born May '87 - \$175. Purebred Alpine spring kids, does or buck - \$150 each. Grade doe kids - \$50. Contact Linda Giroux, Ft. Saskatchewan, 998-4277 (3)

WHITE SAANEN billy goat. \$95 or best offer. Call Mrs. Sabin, Stony Plain, 963-5045 (3)

CHOICE 10 bred Angora does. To kid in March.
Alex Pacholka, Breton, 696-2328 (3)

FOR SALE - DOGS

WHITE TOY poodle pups born end of December - \$200. John or Joanne Benger, Drayton Valley, 727-2491 (2) BORDER COLLIE pups. From working parents. Dam from International Welsh champion. Sire Dryden-Craig line - \$200. Born Jan 7/88. Call Kathy Playdon, Stony Plain, 963-0416 (3)

GREAT PYRENEES puppies available end of January. From top working bloodlines. Mom raised with large sheep flock. Was best broodbitch and get at '86 National Specialty. Puppies fully guaranteed and first shots. Christine Simoens, Cochrane, 932-5379 (2)

PUREBRED KOMONDOR pups. Due end of February.

John Howard, Didsbury, 335-9155 (2)

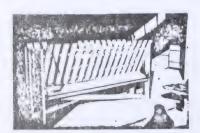
REGISTERED AUSTRALIAN Shepherds. Two litters, all 4 colors to choose from. Will make excellent farm and stock dogs. Parents good watch dogs. Also some older dogs and pups available. Contact Mary Stewart, High Prairie, 523-2192 (2)

2 SHELTIE'S, 1 Male - 8 months, 1 Female - 6 months. From famous Ch. backgrounds. Contact Felix & Ullu Zurbriggen, R R #1, Mara, B.C., (604) 838-6760

3 BRODER Collie pups. Registered. Tri-colored. Both parents used on large range flocks west of Nanton. Sire owned by Ross Mouser. Has excellent confirmation, fitness and intelligence. Both parents shine in open fields and in the pens with all classes of sheep. Contact Rick & Marilyn Neville, Lundbreck, 628-2354 (3)

FOR SALE - MISCELLANEOUS

GOAT AND sheep feeders. 8 feet long - \$95.00. Keep hay out of your mohair and wool. Call Kathy Hill, Okotoks, 938-3597 (3)



HULLESS OAT seed. Grow your own high protein ration with 18% protein hulless oats. Tibor & Terra seed available. Contact Doug Webb, Thorhild, 398-3990 (3)

1 SIX month old white male 11ama. Registered. Halter broke and very gentle. Call Coulee Llamas, c/o Gene Griffiths, Box 1041, Hanna, 854-2598 (3)

FOR SALE OR TRADE

2 YEAR old Kawaii Piano, full keyboard, walnut finish, excellent condition. Would like bred ewes on trade. C. Hooper, St. Walburg, Saskatchewan (306) 248-3806 (2)

HAY AND Greenfeed for sheep or cattle. Large round or small square bales. Contact Dennis Pasichney, Red Water, 942-4537 (3)

WANTED - SHEEP

FLOCK DISPERSAL of 50-75 ewes. Mary Jensen,
Millet, 387-5538 (2)

SMALL FLOCK of open Dorset ewes or lambs before April '88. Warren Moore, Lousana, 749-2023 or 749-2280 (2)

200 FINN X Rambouillet ewe lambs. Dorsets or Suffolks also considered. Prefer ROP tested. To be shipped out-of-province. For more information contact Cathy Gallivan, Airdrie, 948-8517 (3)

WANTED - GOATS

A BREEDING pair of Angora goats (not necessarily registered). Will trade for Finn/Dorset or black Finn-Karakul ram (excellent health, productivity and growth records). Call or write Paul Pavlik, General Delivery, Grouard, TOG 1CO, 523-2473 (2)

HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED SHEEP shearer for 300 head in April
'88. Contact Warren Moore, Lousana, 749-2023 (2)
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
RELIABLE HELP for period of 2-3 weeks in March or
April for mixed sheep and stock farm. Call
Dorothy, 632-5370 or evenings 592-3845 (3)
SHEPHERD WANTED to herd 1500 dry ewes. West of
Nanton. June 1 - Sept 1/88. Dogs preferred.
Foothills Sheepman's Coop, c/o Gordon Turner,
R R #1, Blackie, TOL OJO, 684-3584 (3)

HELP AVAILABLE

FOR EXPERIENCED help during lambing, contact Angela Boulet, Wetaskiwin, 352-1659. Book now to ensure help. Will travel. (2)

EXPERIENCED LAMBER available for work in Alberta. Contact Rona Blackwood, 475 West 28 Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. (604) 874-4509 (2)

SHEARING AVAILABLE for central and north eastern Alberta. \$1.60/head. Call Noel Downham, Box 248, Vilna, 636-2229 (3)

AVAILABLE FOR Shepherd for upcoming grazing season. Thomas P. Darcy, 4019 N. Lavergne Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60641, (312) 282-0481 (3)

SERVICES

CUSTOM WOOLEN Mills - Your complete processing facility. Full range of custom services, including washing or wool and other fibres, dyeing, carding, twisting, spinning and custom sewing. Ask about our Sheep & Wool Marketing Kit. For more information, please contact Custom Woolen Mills Ltd., R R #1, Carstairs, TOM OMO, 337-2221 (2)

AUSTRALIAN STYLE mobile shearing trailer. Custom built to allow operator ease of handling. With 2 holding pens with slated floors in the run-up pens and passage to keep fleece clean. Shearing floor remains solid for shearing comfort. The whole unit opens out from a 6 x 12' platform giving 144 sq. ft. of operator space within minutes. This features a unique system for getting sheep onto the shearing platform without opening and closing gates. For more information contact David Edgeley, Airdrie, 948-7496

GOATS, NO matter what your interest. The Alberta Goat Breeders magazine has it for you. Contact Cheryl Prokopowich, Box 789, Cochrane, TOL OWO, 932-3732 for more information (3)





EDITOR'S NOTE

Classified Ads and Coming Events may be placed in Sheep Footnotes free-of-charge by contacting:

Janet Smalley Beef Cattle & Sheep Branch 7000 - 113 Street Edmonton, Alberta T6H 5T6

Ph: (403) 427-5077

Karren Green Alberta Agriculture Bag Service #1 Airdrie, Alberta T4B 2C1

Ph: (403) 948-8515

The deadline for Classified Ads and Coming Events is the last day of the month prior to the month of publication.

Coming Events will be run every month from when they are placed until the event. Please Note: Events should be placed in Coming Events at least 6 weeks in advance in order to ensure their publication before they occur.

Classified Ads will run initially for two months, unless cancelled after the first month. After the first two months, ads may be renewed each month by contacting Janet Smalley at 427-5077. Ads must not exceed two column inches in length or they will be edited. Full page ads and half page ads will be run for one month. If you want your full page ad condensed into a Classified Ad for the next two months, please indicate this when you send in the ad. Sheep Footnotes reserves the right to restrict the length, content and run of any Classified Ad.

EDITORS OF OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Material in Sheep Footnotes may be reprinted in other publications, but source must be stated and content of articles may not be changed without authors' permission.





